

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FASCISTI SEIZE POWERS OF KING AND OF PEOPLE

Changed Constitution Puts All Executive Rights in Prime Minister's Hands

## PRIVILEGES OF TWO CHAMBERS MODIFIED

Legislation Against Members of Secret Societies Extended Even to Local Bodies

The startling changes recently made in the form of the Italian Constitution by the action of the present Fascist Government are clearly outlined by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of three articles, of which this is the first.

ROME, March 3 (Special Correspondence).—Having taken the new laws to form a Fascist State in which Fascism will be identified with the nation to such an extent that the words Fascist and Italian shall be synonymous, Fascist statesmen are now applying these laws, and are carefully watching the consolidation of the Fascist regime.

The structure of the Liberal State, based on the charter granted by Charles Albert of Savoy, has been changed from its very foundation and has been replaced by a new system in which all the power is exclusively held by the Fascist Prime Minister, on behalf of the Fascist Party.

The Constitution has been substantially changed in its spirit, although care has been taken to alter as little as possible its actual wording. The whole authority of the executive has been concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister; the Chamber of Deputies has been deprived of its exclusive privileges in finance, the Upper House is to become in part an elective body; the right of trade union organization has become a Fascist monopoly, and finally the whole system of administrative government has been altered.

### The Italian Constitution

A brief description of the Italian Liberal Constitution as it was before the introduction of the new system states that Italy is a constitutional monarchy, and the executive power belongs exclusively to the King, while the legislative power is shared by him with Parliament, which consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Although nominally both houses of Parliament are on an equal footing, in practice the elective chamber has always been more important. The Senate consists of members of the blood, who have inherited their majority and of an unlimited number of senators nominated for life by the King, and qualified under one of 21 specified categories. The Upper House is also the highest court of justice for the impeachment of Ministers or for political offenses.

The number of deputies before the Great War was 508; it is now 535. The elections of 1913 were held under the single-member constituency system, those of 1919 and 1922 under the system of proportional representation, and that of 1924 under the so-called Acerbo Law passed by the Fascist Government to assure a permanent large majority. The next elections will be held again under the same law which governed the 1913 elections. Both the Chamber and the Senate, as also the Government, have the right of introducing new bills; but all money bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

### Status of Prime Minister

The Italian Constitution does not provide any particular status for the

## Germany and Portugal in New Trade Treaty

By the Associated Press  
Lisbon, March 25  
A new commercial agreement, which goes into force April 1, between Germany and Portugal and its colonies was officially gazetted today.  
It provides reciprocal most-favored nation treatment.

## TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL ADOPTS UNIFORM CODE

Speed and Minimum Age Limits Included in National Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The second national conference on street and highway safety meeting here adopted a model traffic code to serve as a pattern for states and municipalities.

Following the lead of the committee of experts the conference approved a minimum age limit of 16 years and speed limits of 20 miles an hour through business districts, except those in which there is no traffic control, where a limit of 15 miles is to apply, and 35 miles in rural sections.

Separate viewpoints were developed in discussion of whether there should be speed limits and what such limits should be. The police chiefs were in favor of absolute limits. Another group was in favor of no fixed limits, placing its reliance on the provision that a driver should exercise care and judgment and not drive faster than safety conditions warrant. A third advocated certain limits.

### Too Slow Speeds Opposed

The conference, in considering "speed provisions," was warned by John N. MacKall, state roads commissioner of Maryland, that the slow vehicle is as much of a menace to safety as the speeder. He urged a provision for a minimum permissible speed on certain roads under special conditions, declaring that if such a plan is not made possible, the highway transportation system will fail.

Opposing a high rate of speed, figures were cited from Los Angeles to show that the maximum use of the roads was obtained at a speed of 25 miles per hour, and that lower or higher speeds reduced the capacity of the highways. Similar conclusions were presented from figures obtained by the Regional Plan of New York City and environs.

Several speakers urged that any model legislation would be ineffective without effective enforcement.

The vote showed an almost unanimous viewpoint that speed limits should be included as a measure of the model code. Regulation of pedestrian as well as vehicular traffic, it was declared by Oscar Brown of the Syracuse, N. Y., Automobile Club, has resulted in a higher permissible speed without sacrifice of safety.

The committee's recommendation to show that the maximum use of the roads was obtained at a speed of 25 miles per hour, and that lower or higher speeds reduced the capacity of the highways. Similar conclusions were presented from figures obtained by the Regional Plan of New York City and environs.

Abolition of the issuance of temporary permits was recommended by the conference after speakers from Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Nevada, Michigan, Kentucky and other states had discussed the abuses revealed in actual experience.

This drafting committee, headed by George M. Graham of Cleveland, O., chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, has the problems before it of deciding how the recommendations of the conference shall be put into effect after the conference adjourns.

### 20,000,000 Cars in Use

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—More than 20,000,000 automobiles were in use in the United States last year, of which 19,954,347 were registered and 96,929 were state and federal government owned vehicles, the Bureau of Public Roads reports. The total is equivalent to one car for every 3.8 persons, and an increase of 13.4 per cent.

New York registered 1,625,583 cars, leading all the states, and followed by California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois in that order, all with registrations exceeding 1,000,000.

California led in the number of motors per capita, with one to every 2.9 persons. Iowa was second with 3.6 persons per car, and Alabama was at the bottom of the list with 12.

Florida led with a 46.8 per cent increase in registrations in 1925, as compared with 1924, while Utah, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, North Dakota and Texas all reported increases over 20 per cent.

Total revenue from registration fees and permits was placed at \$260,619,621.

## "Rockies" Students Invite Coast Groups on Voyage

SALEM, Ore., March 18 (Special Correspondence).—Invitations to join with the students of the Rocky Mountain states in sending students on a trip to Europe during the summer are being received by Oregon and Pacific coast colleges and universities. The cost to each student is less than \$700. The group will leave late in June and return in time for school in the fall.

## Selection of Applicants Normal Schools' Problem

Priority of Registration Not Sound Basis, Declares Principal of Bridgewater Institution

AMHERST, Mass., March 25 (Special).—Colleges already overcrowded and a public clamoring for more and more higher education, a need for closer co-operation between high school administrators and college entrance boards, and the practical handling of high school problems ranging from the management of social affairs, assemblies, athletics and civic associations to the use of the radio in schools formed the background of the second day's discussions of the Annual Conference of High School Principals in session here at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Nearly 400 are in attendance and every session has been marked by a live, interested and aggressive attitude toward the solution of the more serious problems which modern industrial and social organization has thrown upon educators.

### Swamped Normal Schools

The onrush of students to institutions of higher learning has almost swamped the Normal Schools of Massachusetts, according to Arthur C. Boyden, principal of the Bridgewater State Normal School, who spoke on "Admission Requirements of Normal Schools and Colleges." He said that the normal school at Bridgewater had over 600 applications for registration next fall, of which 215 only could be accommodated. It was pointed out, however, by Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education, that the normal schools of western Massachusetts were not so badly overcrowded.

"Priority of registration has broken down as a means of selecting applicants for college entrance. I do not believe that it is a sound basis for selecting future teachers," declared Mr. Boyden and the ringing applause of the schoolmen gave unmistakable assurance of their agreement with the speaker. "One of the most serious problems before the normal schools," he continued, "is the selection from the host of applicants those best fitted to become teachers."

Four plans for selecting normal school students were presented by Mr. Boyden. The fourth, to evaluate the fitness of each applicant in scholarship and personal characteristics and in the ability to pass certain examinations, selecting those who seemed to be best equipped, seemed to the principals present to be the fairest way suggested.

Mr. Boyden mentioned as primary qualifications of a teacher a pleasing personality and reasonably good scholarship. He said that the basis for selection should be the typical bookwork usually falls as a teacher, he declared. Pupils react very promptly and decidedly to personality, he said, and it is always one of the chief elements of successful teaching.

### Leadership and Initiative

Without attempting to define personality he mentioned leadership, initiative, sympathy, and reliability as important characteristics of a good teacher. Sympathy, he thought, resulted in a friendly disposition, good sportsmanship, and a lively sense of humor; while he considered reliability as including faithfulness, promptness, honesty, sincerity, and the absence of bluff. Scholarship, he said, should be broad and understanding.

The normal schools require United States history and civics for entrance, but beyond that a wide latitude is allowed. Mr. Boyden emphatically opposed a prescribed high school course for pupils who expect to enter normal school. He felt rather that the high school should afford a large amount of vocational guidance aimed at developing natural aptitudes. He thought that pupils lacking important qualifications of teachers should be led away from all thought of teaching careers.

Colleges face three main issues and they affect college entrance requirements, said Prof. William J. Newlin, secretary of the faculty at Amherst College, who spoke on "Admission Requirements of Colleges." First, what are the special needs of students in relation to their work after graduation? Second, can the college furnish all these things? Third, should the college try to meet these demands, no matter what they are?

In order to solve such complex problems there must be a closer cooperation between the parts of the educational system, he said. The elementary schools, the high schools, the colleges and the graduate schools must work in closer harmony. The tendency to separate education into independent departments must be broken down and all educators must realize that the problem is one of developing the student from the first grade to final graduation. There must be no weak links and no gaps, but steady and uninterrupted growth.

### The Evening Session was Given

COAL LEGISLATION HEARING DATES SET

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The House Commerce Committee has decided to begin hearings on coal legislation next Tuesday.

This action is in line with the views of House leaders who feel that the present time, with no emergency existing, is opportune for an impartial consideration of the subject.

The committee has before it the recommendations of President Coolidge in his annual message urging measures that would give the Government authority to deal with any emergency; the report of the United States Coal Commission and about 15 bills offered by individual members during the recent anthracite suspension.

## BOSTON'S MAYOR TO VISIT QUINCY

Mr. Nichols Will Be Guest at Trading Post—Style Show Pleased Crowd

QUINCY, MASS., March 25.—Mayor Nichols of Boston is expected this evening at the Trading Post at the Armory. This announcement was made this morning following the news that, in all probability it would be necessary to cancel the demonstration which had been scheduled for tomorrow night in which Mayor Nichols and the Quincy and Quincy, Third Battalion, 101st Infantry, M. N. G., were to compete for prizes.

The attendance of 6000 on Tuesday was a considerable success. As the members of the committee considered this fact in connection with their previous announcement that all men in uniform would be admitted free tonight, it became evident that drill squads would, at best, work under tremendous handicap. The cancellation of this feature of the last night's program depends upon the ability to get word to all of the competing squads in time.

Forrest J. Neal, chairman of the executive committee, this morning expressed the opinion that is held generally by the merchants and manufacturers of the Quincy district. "The Trading Post is more than a success. We expected it to be a success, but it has surpassed our high expectations. The attendance on Tuesday was far larger than we expected to reach in any one day. Yesterday, I am told, there were more than 750 in attendance."

"But we are not measuring the

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

## PUBLIC CONTROL OF 'EL FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Legislative Report Says Well-Defined Policy Needed to Insure Success

Views of the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways in regard to extension of public control of the Boston Elevated Railway and a reduction in dividend payments from \$6 to \$5 a share of common stock, were presented to the Committee on Ways and Means today by George Louis Richards, Representative from Malden, for the former two committees.

Advising the committee to proceed slowly in the extended continuance of the public control of the Elevated system, Richards said that public trustees of the Elevated since 1919, suggested that 1 per cent of the gross receipts be set aside each year to go into a stock purchase fund. He said that by the end of 30 years, therefore, a fund of approximately \$26,000,000 would have been obtained toward the purchase of the system by the State.

Mr. Coffin expressed the view further that the Elevated finances should be arranged for by the State and for other public works, thereby permitting a saving in the interest rate of the difference between which the State pays on borrowed money and that which is required of a private enterprise. He said that a sinking fund could thus be established which eventually would enable the State to obtain complete ownership of the system.

Arthur D. Hill, former Boston corporation counsel, represented the Chamber of Commerce at the hearing and favored the committee's bill recommending the 30-year extension of public control. He said further that it was his belief that stockholders of the Elevated would not likely reject the plan to reduce the company's dividend from 6 to 5 per cent.

Mr. Richards said in part: "The Boston Elevated situation is so well known to the public at the present time that there is no need for an extended statement on House Bill No. 1277, now before your committee. It represents two years' exhaustive study by two special committees of the Legislature. It is the almost unanimous verdict of those who have considered this problem, from every possible angle under existing conditions. It forms the basis for constructive action by the General Court at this session."

### Have Needed New Capital

"Without going into the history of the situation it might be stated, that the Elevated has been operated under public control for nearly eight years. Under the terms of the Public Control Act of 1918, from every standpoint save one, public control of the Elevated has been a distinct success. Service has been better than at any time in long period of years. The only feature which, it appears, could have been improved upon, was

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

## Noted Business Analyst

## TRADE EDITOR POINTS TO NEED OF FEWER LAWS

Wider Understanding Needed of Business, He Tells Chamber Members



Merle Thorpe, Editor of National Business

## TRADE EDITOR POINTS TO NEED OF FEWER LAWS

Wider Understanding Needed of Business, He Tells Chamber Members

A wider understanding of business, instead of so much governmental regulation, as a solution to the increasingly intricate problems of present day industry, was advocated by Merle Thorpe, editor of "National Business," official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in his address today at the assembly luncheon of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Taking as his subject the phrase, "There Ought to Be a Law," Mr. Thorpe vigorously criticized the political philosophy which underlies this attitude. He emphasized, on the other hand, that it is time to discard what he considered the futile panacea of "There ought to be a law," and to press for less regulatory legislation.

### "There Ought to Be a Law"

The assembly today was attended by a large number of members of the chamber. Roland W. Boyden, president, presided. "Our national well-being depends upon a wider understanding of business," Mr. Thorpe explained. "And that means, simply, the sum total of your understanding and mine. The great danger in the United States is that popular understanding of business will not keep pace with the more and more intricate and complex phases of present-day industry. The 'there ought to be a law' fad, with the laws consequently enacted, only adds to the complexity of the situation."

"The White House calendar today is 90 per cent business in government. Finance, taxation with its intangibles of obsolescence and good will, refunding of loans, national banks scurrying to the more profitable state and local fields because of restrictive legislation. Transportation with the problems of rail and ocean shipping and waterways, highways and even air. Manufacturing, with its simplification and standardization and elimination of waste. Muscle shoes and coal, oil, reclamation and reforestation—a tremendous economic calendar that calls for the best economic statesmanship that the country has to offer for several years to come."

### Has Humorous Illustrations

Mr. Thorpe punctuated his address with humorous illustrations of his points, and several specific instances where world-wide business circumstances were so interrelated that one broken link in the chain had far-reaching effects and could not be remedied by legislation. In speaking of the tendency of the public at large, including business men, to argue in favor of additional legislation to fit certain circumstances, Mr. Thorpe contended that there are too many who do not realize the tremendous interrelation of industry today, who prescribe the legislative remedy, "there ought to be a law." But business, now so complex, cannot be treated so simply, he said, citing the piano-cacao incident as evidence. He also spoke at some length on a lumbermen's convention he attended that was obliged to give its entire session to abstract legal discussions, thus slowing down legitimate business promotion.

### COMMITTEE VOTES TO UNSEAT BROOKHART

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—A majority of the Senate Elections Committee voted today to recommend the unseating of Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, in favor of Daniel F. Steck, Democrat.

A minority report holding that Senator Brookhart is entitled to his seat has been prepared by Hubert D. Stephens (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

The reports will be filed with the Senate this week and the debate is expected to open on the Senate floor next week, with indications that it will extend over several days.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

By Special Cable

VIENNA, March 25.—Dr. Ramek leaves for Berlin to visit President Hindenburg, Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, thus cementing the ties of friendship between Germany and paving the way for closer economic co-operation of the two states. Returning, he will stop off at Prague, calling on President Masaryk and Dr. Benes.

## AMERICAN DEBT ACTION ASSAILED BY BRITISH; SENATE DISCUSSES ITALY

That Country Will Pay £100,000 Daily for More Than Three Generations

Reed Smoot Insists Italian Settlement Was Based on Capacity to Pay

## AMERICA WITHIN ITS LEGAL RIGHTS

Philip Snowden Refers to the United States Loan to Allies as a "Gift"

## TOTAL SUM FUNDED IS \$2,042,000,000

Appeal to Members Not to Drag in the Internal Politics of Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The contest in the Senate on the issue of ratification of the Italian war debt settlement was begun by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and a member of the American World War Foreign Debt Commission, who in a lengthy address discussed every phase of the agreement. Mr. Smoot repeatedly stressed the argument, "capacity to pay." He insisted that the debt settlement had been effected solely upon Italy's ability to meet its obligations with the United States.

Epitomized, his chief arguments were: That the debt commission always acted upon the policy that it was essential that the principal of the amounts owed the United States should be repaid. The question of interest on the borrowed money was of secondary importance. That the United States is not concerned with Italy's internal or European politics.

That the original principal of the Italian debt was \$1,645,000,000, of which, roughly \$1,000,000,000 represented pre-armistice advances, and \$645,000,000 represented post-armistice advances. To the original principal of the debt, \$414,000,000 at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent a year, to Dec. 15, 1922, the effective date of the British settlement, and at 3 per cent a year from Dec. 15, 1922, to June 15, 1925, the effective date of the new settlement, making a new total funded debt, less certain cash payments, of \$2,042,000,000.

### On British-American Basis

That the settlement provides for repayment of this new principal on the British-American basis, except that during the first five years smaller payments are permitted, the balance being spread over the remainder of the period. That the settlement concluded with Italy will result in the eventual repayment of the principal of the money loaned, plus \$900,000,000 in interest.

That the question is not what the United States feels it should receive, but what it can get.

"It is mere words to say we are sacrificing the interests of the American taxpayer," said the United States is paying the cost of money borrowed from its citizens to loan to the European governments," Mr. Smoot said. "It is pleasant to get up and stand in the Senate as a protector of the American taxpayer and say that we are not going to settle the Italian debt at less than so much on the dollar."

But the answer is simple. "No matter what the cost is to the American taxpayer, we are dealing with facts."

"If any member has no way by which we can make her opinion, a bi-partisan expert commission, after much study and long negotiations, has come to an agreement as to what they can pay. What we want to get—what we feel we ought to get—is entirely beside the point. The only question is, 'What can we get?'"

### Capacity Is Test

"It is axiomatic that no country can pay sums in excess of its capacity of payment, its capacity to save and transfer sums of money abroad to its creditors. It must also be accepted without argument that no nation has exactly the same capacity of payment as another. What a nation can pay is a difficult question of business judgment. Armed with detailed studies of economic and financial conditions of each debtor country, the commission called upon by experts, has endeavored to weigh the various factors. The commission has always felt, however, that it is essential that the principal of the amounts owed to us should be repaid."

"In negotiating the British settlement it was found necessary to extend the period of payment to 62 years, so as to enable Great Britain to repay the entire amount loaned. The settlement with Great Britain was the first example of the application of the ability of capacity to pay."

"We are not concerned with Italy's internal or European politics. Mr. Mussolini's aspirations for the Italian people have nothing to do with the question we are called upon to decide. We are concerned solely with a business problem—an international business question."

"Do not be led astray by fervent criticisms attacking Mr. Mussolini, the Fascist and their policies. It is my earnest hope that there will be no Senator who is falling in his appreciation of the proper attitude toward another government that he will permit himself to attack on the floor of the Senate its policies and actions which in no way touch the United States."

"Figures mean little unless translated into the harsh facts of life. The skilled worker of the north of Italy must live on, roughly, \$1.25 a day, and there are many Italians in the south of Italy living on the equivalent of 10 cents."

### Politics Not Considered

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lent of 20 to 25 cents a day. Compare such a man and his family with the American position and what he has to make life livable.

**Workmen Must Pay**  
American workmen know that the payments to be made by the Italian Government must come from the sweat of the brow of the Italian workmen; that it is they and their wives and children that must bear the burden; that it is they who are called upon to make the greatest sacrifices, not their few rich men.

"Italy is one of our best customers. A restored Italy, buying millions of dollars' worth of goods exported from the United States, is worth much more to this country than the additional million or two dollars of payments under a debt settlement which imposes such a burden upon the debtor that its economic recovery is made almost impossible. I have no doubt that we will hear much of Mussolini's Italian foreign policy, particularly with regard to the recent situation that has developed in southern Italy. What has to do with us? Southern Italy, now part of Italy, contains a substantial Austro-German population.

"An effort has been made by Mussolini to make the district Italian. He is trying to force the people to speak Italian and make Italian the language of the schools. Mussolini takes the position that this is entirely an internal problem and not one with which the League or anybody else is concerned. If he chooses to Italianize the district he feels that he can do so without interference from anyone. What has this to do with the Italian debt to the United States?

**Effect on French Debt**  
"There is one thing I wish to make plain: that is the effect of the Italian settlement on the settlement of the French debt. The commission has repeatedly announced that the settlements are to be made upon the basis of the capacity of the particular nation to meet its obligations to this country. If we approve the Italian settlement it can act in no way as a precedent in the French negotiations. Since the Italian settlement was concluded by the commission, a settlement was made that Rumania on substantially the British basis, with some modifications. The Rumanian commission knew that the vital question in the negotiations was Rumania's capacity to pay and that the commission's views as to Italy's capacity to pay had no bearing at all upon that question."

## JURY RETURNS VERDICT IN TRIAL OF FASCISTI

CHIETI, Italy, March 25 (P)—The jury in the Matteotti kidnapping trial brought in its verdict yesterday. Augusto Malacra and Giuseppe Viola were acquitted. Amerigo Dumini, Albino Volpi and Amleto Poveromo were condemned to five years' imprisonment and 20 days' imprisonment. The three men who were convicted were also perpetually interdicted from holding public office, and were assessed the expenses of the trial. They will receive the benefits of the four years' amnesty pronounced by the King as well as the time they have already spent in jail and therefore all will go free in June.

- These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR
- Have American women developed a "hat consciousness"?
  - What great German composer-conductor was recently brought face to face with himself?
  - What is it that Emilio de Gogorza says Americans will not devote to art?
  - Has America lost the art of parading?
  - By what kindly act did a seaman provide the means of his own deliverance?
  - To what extent is the British Government cutting down expenditures?

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## ITALY TAKING LEADERSHIP OF LITTLE ENTENTE

France, as Result, Understood to Offer Yugoslavia a Treaty of Friendship

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, March 25.—A new alignment of central European powers is taking place, but it is premature to declare whether it will result in strengthening the Little Entente or in weakening that combination. Aristide Briand, the Premier, in conversation with Dr. Nincich, of the Yugoslavian Foreign Ministry, has offered, it is understood, a treaty of friendship similar to the agreement which Benito Mussolini recently discussed with the Belgrade Government. It is too soon to state that it will actually come into operation. Further negotiations are necessary. But France undoubtedly feels that Italy is taking the leadership of the Little Entente, thus dispossessing France of the hegemony which it has enjoyed over the smaller nations since the war. The Italo-Yugoslavian compact was indeed a remarkable diplomatic act, which may eventually change the whole conditions in middle Europe.

**A "Period of Crisis"**  
The Little Entente generally is passing through a period of crisis. In Yugoslavia no real successor to Nicholas Pashitch appears and grave internal problems are likely to arise. In Czechoslovakia the coalition of parties which exercised power is dissolving, and Dr. Eduard Benes, father of the Little Entente, is seriously menaced. A Cabinet has been

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public-lecture on Christian Science, by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Christian Science Church, at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Town Hall, Arlington, 8 p. m.  
Free public-lecture on Christian Science, by Frank Bell, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Christian Science Church, at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Christian Science Society of Harvard University, in Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 8 p. m.  
Lecture on "Our New and Proposed National Parks, East and West," by George H. Brown, headmaster of Browne and Nichols School, Boston Public Library.  
Annual Winter Conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 638 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of Boston Chapter of National Association of Cost Accountants at Chamber of Commerce building, 7:15.  
Illustrated lecture by Dr. William Hunter on "Features of and Experiences on Himalayan Glaciers," under auspices of the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street.  
Annual banquet of New England Street Railway Club, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:30.  
Address on "Jesus' Revelation About God," by Dr. William L. Lowmeyer, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, 7.  
Sonic recital by Arthur B. Jeffries, baritone, at Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, 8:15.  
Musical program for benefit of the North Cambridge Community Church and Community Church of Boston, 6 Byron Street.  
Illustrated lecture by Langdon Warner on "The Harvard Expedition to the Cave of the Vultures, St. Helena, 1745."  
Male  
Symphony Hall—Dusolina Giannini, 8:15.  
Jordan Hall—Mieczyslaw Munz, 8:15.  
Theater  
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"False Pretences," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.  
Keith's—"Vaudeville," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"William of Orange," 8:15.  
Repertory—"Minnick," 8:15.  
Photoplays  
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.  
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Conference on housing of young people under auspices of the Round Table of the Co-operative Room Registries at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 10:30 to 4:15.  
Address by Edward A. Filene on "The Minimum Wage" at luncheon meeting of Council on Women and Children in Industry, Women's Republican Club.  
Meeting of Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Hotel Vendome, 2.  
Male  
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

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"It certainly does all and more than you claim."  
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"If I could not have a James Stropper I would not have a Gillette."  
—Geo. W. Coleman, Boston's Justice.  
"One customer could not take \$20 if he could not buy another."  
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## AMERICAN DEBT ACTION ASSAILED

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## REICH ADHERES TO THE LEAGUE AND LOCARNO

France and Britain Blamed for the Geneva Breakdown Over Polish Question

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, March 25.—Sir Austen Chamberlain's statements in the House of Commons that Germany should have examined the wording of Brazil's reply more carefully and that the Reich demanded at the last minute that it be exclusively admitted to the League of Nations Council has aroused considerable criticism in the Wilhelmstrasse. The Foreign Office denies that Chamberlain's reply indicated that that country wanted to discuss in Geneva the granting of a seat on the Council to Germany, and moreover declares that the Council's memorandum to Germany of March 13, of last year which Brazil and England no doubt helped to edit, shows that members of the Council approved Germany joining that body.

Germany wished to enter the Council before its reorganization, says the Wilhelmstrasse, but it could not make this condition before its admission, since it had no idea that the Locarno powers intended to try and change the Council.

Liberal circles here, however, charge Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Secretary, with having judged Brazil's reply too optimistically and having waved aside warnings voiced by Ulrich Rauscher, the German Minister at Warsaw, who, it is said, specially came to Berlin to tell the Government that Poland would claim a seat on the Council.

The Tägliche Rundschau, often voicing Dr. Stresemann's opinions, holds that Sir Austen Chamberlain tried in his speech to blame Germany for the Geneva debacle, and declares that it was not enough that he refused to bind himself regarding Poland, but he should have opposed Aristide Briand's Polish plans. British and French promises to Poland and Spain wrecked Geneva, and Sir Austen Chamberlain very cleverly succeeded in passing lightly over his mistakes, it is generally held here.

The Tägliche Rundschau, however, once more emphasizes that Germany will "hold fast to Locarno and Germany's admittance into the League," but this paper adds it will do everything to prevent such events as happened at Geneva in March from recurring in September.

This statement, as well as Tuesday's voting in the Reichstag, competent observers here believe, give renewed proofs of Germany's unimpaired friendly attitude toward the League of Nations.

## \$7,000,000 SETS RECORD FOR 42D STREET-REALLY

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Paying approximately \$7,000,000 for the Lincoln Bank and Deposit Company property opposite Grand Central Terminal, Frederick Brown established the highest record for real estate purchases on Forty-Second Street.

Mr. Brown will not get possession of the property for two years, also paid on the purchase contract the largest cash sum on record in a real estate deal.

## STATES TO RETAIN PRESENT STANDING

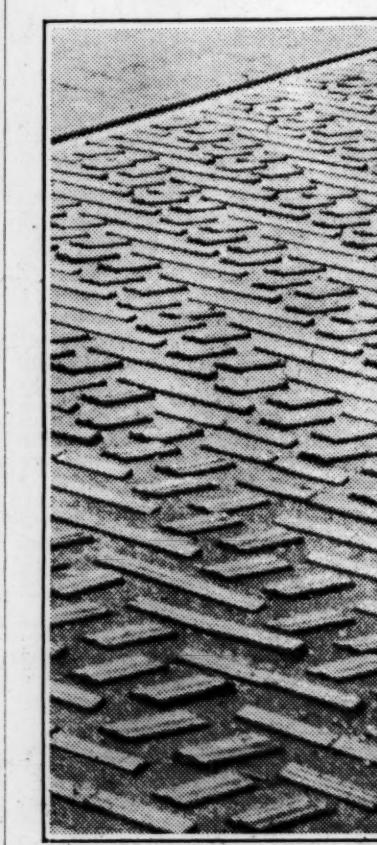
Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 25.—By a 13-to-4 vote, the House Census Committee went on record as disapproving any reapportionment legislation at this session of Congress. The action of the committee was taken on a measure sponsored by Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from

## BRITISH ISSUE COAL DECISION

Government Willing to Accept Report If Owners and Miners Can Agree

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 25.—The British coal mines problem has entered a new phase with the published announcement of the policy the Government has decided to adopt. This policy is to accept the Royal Coal Commission's report and pass the necessary legislation to bring its

## London Tries Anti-Skid Road



A Section of a Heavily Traveled Road Was Paved With Wood Blocks From Which Angular Inserts of Rubber Projected. The Experiment Is Reported to Be Successful as a Device to Prevent Skidding.

## ANTI-SKID ROAD TRIED IN LONDON

Street Is Paved With Blocks Inlaid With Rubber

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 19.—Experiments in rubber roadways continue and the latest of these is to be seen on a stretch on the Uxbridge road at Acton, on the outskirts of London. The main feature of this new rubber surface is that it is designed to be anti-skid.

The ordinary wooden road blocks have a triangular-shaped groove cut in them and are coated with a rubber solution. Rubber blocks are inserted in the grooves and when the roadway is laid these rubbers project above the wooden surface. The blocks are fitted with the rubber running alternately lengthwise and crosswise, so that when they are laid the roadway has a tessellated appearance and the wheels of vehicles are bound to rest on the projecting rubber cushion.

It is claimed that oil and petrol will have no bad effect on the rubber, and the wooden blocks being rubber-coated will not absorb moisture and thus swell. As the experiment has been made on a busy stretch the road will be well tested as regards wear.

## LABOR SCRUTINIZING LEGISLATORS' RECORDS

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Legislative records of members of Congress affecting labor measures are being scrutinized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

When the records have been completed the federation will send them into each congressional district to be used in the elections this fall. William Green, the federation's president, said that 90 per cent of the 35,000 local unions in the country have formed nonpartisan political campaign committees to participate both in the primaries and general elections.

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## HAGUE AWARD BENEFITS REICH

Issue Concerned Transfers to Be Made by Germany—Big Amount Involved

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, March 25.—The arbitral tribunal of interpretation, created under the Dawes plan convening under the presidency of Walter P. Cooke of Buffalo, in public meeting in the auxiliary hall of justice in the Peace Palace, gave its decision in a number of cases under five headings, by which the Germans benefited to the extent of at least 100,000,000 gold marks, according to a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative by Prof. Erich Kaufmann, Germany's counsel.

The main issue was whether or not certain transfers to be made by Germany to the Reparation Commission were included in the annuities Germany has to pay under the Dawes plan. The award decides that if the said annuities are included, transfers are to be made by Germany, in pursuance of Article 77 of the Versailles Treaty in respect to the social insurance funds relating to Alsace-Lorraine; furthermore transfers are to be made by Germany in pursuance of Article 312 of the same treaty in respect to social insurance funds relating to Upper Silesia and finally payments under Article 62 of the same treaty, regarding civil and military pensions earned in Alsace-Lorraine.

The said annuities do not comprise restitution in specie under Article 238 of the Versailles Treaty of objects of every nature, of securities and also of about £14,000 owed by Germany to Great Britain as a payment for coal delivered to the steamship Jerusalem. The Tribunal declared itself unable at present to decide whether or not under Article 92 of the Versailles Treaty, civil and military pensions belonging to Germany and Poland are comprised in the said annuities, because the treaty regulates this matter has still to be concluded, and thus a decision in this question cannot yet be given.

The main reason for including the three first items in the annuities is raised on consideration that it was the intention of the Dawes plan not to influence Germany's budget or currency adversely. Evidently the payment of such large amounts as mentioned above, in addition to the annuities, would severely test Germany's financial position.

After expressing thanks for the hospitality enjoyed at the Peace Palace Mr. Cooke closed the proceedings and adjourned the meetings, sine die.

## PAPAL ENVOY'S ENTRY TO MEXICO QUESTIONED

MEXICO CITY, Mex., March 25 (Special).—How Monseigneur Caruana, Papal representative, entered Mexico is of concern to the Mexican Government. The Department of In-

terior has been making inquiries at the port of Vera Cruz to discover if he entered there and presented the proper papers. Vera Cruz has no record of his entry. Port authorities report that if he entered there, it must have been under an assumed name.

## GOODING BILL LOST IN SENATE

Long and Short Haul Rail Measure Defeated by Vote of 46 to 33

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Senate yesterday rejected, 46 to 33, the Gooding long and short haul bill. Thus representatives of the intermountain territory have lost again in their 40-year effort to prevent trans-continental carriers from granting a lower rate for hauls to Pacific coast ports than to intermediate points.

Two years ago the Senate passed a similar measure, 54 to 28, but it failed of action in the House. Senators from every section of the country were divided on the measure, which was nonpartisan in nature. Two senators from the intermountain territory—Lawrence C. Phipps (R.) and Rice W. Means (R.), both from Colorado—voted against the bill. Likewise, there were divisions among senators from the South, the middle West, West and East.

The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying seven transcontinental railroads permission to invoke the long and short haul rule in rate revisions to permit them to meet water transportation competition was cited repeatedly by opponents of the bill as evidence that it was not necessary. Proponents of the bill on the other hand charged during debate that a "powerful railroad lobby" was at work to defeat it. Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, who introduced it, declared that if the bill were defeated, the railroad lobby must be credited with accomplishing this objective, but many Senators held the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate-making discretionary powers should not be transferred to Congress.

The vote followed three hours of debate equally divided between proponents and opponents. Among those who spoke in favor of the bill were Senators Gooding, Pittman (D.), Nevada; Cameron (R.), Arizona; King (D.), Utah; Smoot (R.), Utah; and Reed (R.), Pennsylvania. Those speaking in opposition included Senators Lenroot (R.), Wisconsin; Overman (D.), and Simmons (D.), North Carolina; Jones (R.), Washington; Fletcher (D.), Florida, and Fess (R.), Ohio.

## BOUNDARY WATERWAYS TREATY DISCUSSED IN CANADIAN HOUSE

Conservative Member Says Time Has Come for Pact to Be Enforced and Damages to Be Collected From United States

OTTAWA, Ont., March 25 (Special).—A resolution demanding that "immediate and drastic action should be taken by the Government through the British Government, to enforce the Boundary Waterways Treaty (1909), and to forthwith collect damages from the United States for breaches of the treaty by the Chicago Drainage Canal," was vigorously pressed in Parliament by Thomas L. Church, Conservative member for Toronto.

Canada should have insisted long ago that the terms of the treaty were adhered to, he said, pointing out that Section 1 provides that the navigation on all the navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purpose of commerce to the people and ships of both countries equally.

## STATE SUES FOR TAXES

BANGOR, Me., March 25 (AP)—Suit has been entered by the State of Maine against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to recover \$38,566 alleged to be due the State as balance of taxes, with interest at 10 per cent from June 15, 1923. The case will come up for trial at the April term of the Supreme Court in Bangor.

**Filene's**  
BOSTON

Changes at Filene's

- A larger toilet goods shop
- Hosiery shop in new quarters
- Boys' shop entirely remade
- Luggage shop enlarged
- Furs moved to a new department
- Shoe department much improved
- Enlarged machine-made dress shop
- Apron shop transferred
- New Beauty Shop open in another week
- street floor balcony.

More space coming for LITTLE women and LARGER women

NOTE: A customer wrote us recently, "I have found better VALUES in your store this year than ever before."

**At Mabley's**  
Youthful Styles for the Woman of Large Proportions

Individual types demand their own type clothes. The woman who seeks "extra size" apparel at Mabley's finds even more. She finds good taste and youthful style in dresses, coats, hats and full assortments of extra sizes in corsets, brassieres, costume slips, shoes and hosiery.

**The Mabley and Carey Co.**  
FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI, O.

Announcing Spring Prices of Anthracite

**COAL**

We Believe These Prices Are the Lowest That Will Prevail

Broken, ton....	\$15.50	Nut, ton.....	\$15.75
Egg, ton.....	15.75	Stove, ton.....	16.00
Pea Coal.....	\$13.50		

Prices Effective Thursday, March 25

**METROPOLITAN COAL CO.**  
20 Exchange Place, Boston Phone Congress 4600 and Main 7780

**Navy Blue Coats**

SAILOR COLLAR COATS  
NOTCH COLLAR COATS  
NAVY BLUE CAPE COATS  
(Navy or Red Hats)

For Little Tots.....	8.50, 11.00, 17.50
For Girls, 2 to 6.....	10.00 to 18.75
For Girls, 8 to 14.....	16.50 to 21.00
For Juniors, 15 and 17.....	25.00 to 59.50
For Boys, 4 to 10.....	12.75 to 17.50

NAVY BLUE CHEVIOT  
NAVY BLUE SERGE  
NAVY BLUE TWILL  
NAVY BLUE CHARMEEN

Best in Quality—Best in Style

**BYRON E. BAILEY COMPANY**  
31-33 Winter Street, Boston  
The House That Children Build

Slip Cover Time is Here

—Bedding Renovation a Specialty

**PAINE SUNROOM ORIGINATIONS**  
Stress Modern Flair for Color

Suites and single pieces are shown in reed, in willow, in willow combined with cane; painted in startling color combinations and cushioned in the smart fabrics for which Paine's is famous.

There are surprises also in peel furniture and painted pieces, in hammocks and lawn furniture. Cushioning materials include:

- English Hand Blocked Linens
- Sunfast Novelities
- Imported and American Cretonnes
- Glazed Chintzes
- Sunfast Tapestries
- Sunfast Summer Mohair
- Spanish Stripes and Effects

Many designs not elsewhere obtainable

PRICES ARE MODERATE  
Consider this a personal invitation to attend

**PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY**  
Summer Rugs 18 Arlington Street, Boston Summer Lamps



## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION LOOKS FORWARD TO NEW HOME

Celebrating 50 Years at "Boylston 48" and 75 Years of Service to Boston Youth, It Expects Soon to Begin Building on Park Square Site

Whereas no date has yet been announced for the inauguration of construction work, officials of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union predict that it will not be long before the eagerly awaited new building begins to rise on the Park Square property purchased by the union five years ago.

Individuals interested in the development of the Park Square section welcome the project gladly, for it will virtually complete the reclamation of the territory immediately contiguous to the square, extending, as it will, from No. 11 to Eliot Street and from the square to Carver Street.

All Boston, on considerations larger than architectural improvement, is glad of this material evidence of the continuing prosperity of an organization which measures its success by the amount of good it has done for the young men of the community.

Antedating Y. M. C. A. "The first Y. M. C. A. in the United States" was organized in Boston on Dec. 22, 1851. Antedating it by something over three months was the "Biblical Literature Society," which came into being on Sept. 17 of the same year.

A few young men, mostly Harvard students, formed this organization with the purpose of religious-literary discussion. The dates and places of the very first meetings are not recorded, but by Jan. 12, 1852, they had decided to keep minutes and form committees for the carrying out of various enterprises which they contemplated.

This first meeting occurred at the home of Charles D. Bradley, and a committee was appointed to visit the various ministers of Boston and inform them of their election to honorary membership in the Biblical Literature Society. One member of this committee was Thomas A. Alger Jr., soon to become famous as an author of boys' books.

Changed Name "At a meeting in 'Dr. Gray's church' on March 1 of that year, they changed their name to 'The Boston Young Men's Christian Union,' and became a full-fledged Christian civic society, to which the State granted a certificate of incorporation in May. They secured rooms at 36 School Street, from which they had to move the following year to larger quarters at 6 Bedford street. In 1889, they had again outgrown their rooms and moved to 16 Summer Street, where they remained until they disbanded during the Civil War.

Then, in 1868, they reopened rooms at 12 West Street, where, under the presidency of William H. Baldwin, the first evening classes in Boston were inaugurated. During 1874 the site of the present building at 48 Boylston Street was purchased, but they had already had to move again, this time to 300 Washington Street. Realizing the necessity of getting promptly into an adequate building of their own, they pushed the work so that they were able to take possession of the present plant on March 15, 1876, and to pay off its mortgage on Dec. 10, 1879.

Since Frank L. Locke, the present president, succeeded William H. Baldwin in 1907, it has twice become necessary to enlarge the building which had already been extended to Boylston Square with access on Washington Street in 1883.

Coming, then, in its seventy-fifth year to the celebration of 50 years' occupancy of its present building, a number of those present at the anniversary celebration on March 15 felt that the reminiscent festivities

best known as "Boylston 48"

ideals of its founders have been carefully maintained, and these were reiterated by President Locke at the anniversary meeting in Union Hall as follows:

"Consistently, for these 50 years, the union has striven for one thing above all others—to be helpful to young men to work out their own natural bent. The membership qualifications which we demand are of the broadest and most democratic nature. Once the young man comes among us, we ask him not so much what we can do for him as what he can help us to do for himself. Real democracy is no buried talent. Its chief exemplification lies in intelligent effort. We have sought to help and guide that effort.

"We are grateful that in a half a century thousands of young fellows have here learned this lesson, have been assisted and guided in their self-development. That is the true

Home of Boston Young Men's Christian Union for 50 Years

were in the nature of a swan song for "Boylston 48" and a prelude to another celebration at some date not yet determinable when they would take possession of the newer, bigger, finer plant on Park Square, which will provide adequate for many years to come.

Through all its existence, the secret of the love for the union in so many hearts. It is this of which we are proudest, and it is by the fruition of these efforts to stimulate those who have so finely responded and have carried the 10 talents into the world market place of betterment of themselves and their fellows that we are most ready to be judged."

Y. M. C. U. President

Pamphlet Teaches Children Kindness

Plans Being Made for Observance of "Humane Day," April 16

An article on the care of pets and the prize play, "Pass It On," are features of the pamphlet, "Humane Exercises" now being distributed by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as an aid in the observance of "Humane Day," April 16. It is being sent free to school teachers in the State and letters are being mailed to superintendents calling their attention to the importance of training children in kindness to animals.

"It is determined that the training of the child for the first years of childhood, is more than any other, the fashioner of the youth and mankind which are to follow," says Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society and one of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., in the pamphlet.

"Instructed always more in the animals about him than in his human kind, the child, awakened to the claims of these more or less defenseless creatures, just and kindly treatment, comes soon to recognize these principles of justice and good will as those that should govern him in his relations to his human fellows."

"Past It On" was written by Joseph G. Parke of California in competition for a prize offered by the education society.

NEW SUBMARINE V-2 GOES DOWN 220 FEET

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 25 (AP)—The V-2, the latest giant of the United States' submarine navy, is here today after having reached a record depth for vessels of its class in trial tests. The ship submerged to a depth of 220 feet yesterday off Provincetown, Mass. It remained there more than 30 minutes.

The V-2 never again will be called on to go farther down than 100 feet. Navy regulations forbid submarines to sink to a greater level. One other ship of the V-class already is in active service, while four others are building.

MASONIC BAND GIVES CONCERT HAVERHILL, Mass., March 25 (Special)—The Haverhill Masonic Band, consisting of 63 pieces, gave a concert in high school hall for members of the Masonic fraternity and ladies. William H. Sears, well known as a band leader and composer, is the conductor of the musical organization. Members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and officers of the Tenth Masonic District were guests at the concert.

"EL" BUYS MORE BUSES Purchase of five more 29-passenger motorbuses was announced today by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Edward Dana, general manager of the Elevated, said that it had not been decided upon which of the urban lines the new buses will be used.

SALEM, Mass., March 25 (Special)—The Salem Institute, which has been in existence for 100 years, is celebrating its centenary on April 16. The institute, which was founded by John Endicott, is one of the oldest in the country. It is a non-sectarian institution, and its purpose is to provide for the education of the young men of Salem. The institute has a long and distinguished history, and its centenary is being celebrated with great enthusiasm.

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## OUT-STATE LOAN REPORT SOUGHT

Keeping Money at Home Is Objective in Bill of Mr. Mullen

Legislation directing the Massachusetts Bank Commissioner to report to the House of Representatives the total sum of investments held by each savings bank and trust company in out-of-state property or corporations was reported favorably yesterday by the House Committee on Rules.

The order was filed by Luke D. Mullen, Representative from Charlestown, and also directs the Insurance Commissioner to furnish the same information regarding insurance companies. The purpose of the legislation in making public the amount of outside investment held by local banking institutions is to encourage investment within the State.

The order likewise directs that information be furnished to the public regarding the amount of outside investment held by each bank or insurance company having invested in domestic companies be filed as well, for purposes of comparison.

Discussing the bill, Mr. Mullen said that it would encourage and stimulate investment within the State than any other piece of legislation ever passed. He called attention to the great strength and influence of Massachusetts' financial organizations, and said that more of it should be devoted to domestic purposes. Industrial and commercial development of the State would grow rapidly, he said, if the order is put into effect.

An adverse committee report was returned on the petition of E. S. Draper, Senator from Hopedale, calling for an investigation of the possibility of holding a referendum to test public opinion on the issue of financial services of the Legislature.

The Committee on State Administration reported a bill providing that instead of the present fee of \$1 paid for a special license for Sunday entertainments in all kinds of halls, the law shall be amended as follows: The fee for a special license for Sunday entertainments shall be \$5 for public halls, \$5 for miscellaneous halls and all other places of entertainment.

The same committee reported a bill requiring the Commissioner of Public Safety to review all motion pictures which are to be exhibited on Sunday in connection with any entertainment, and a fee of 50 cents a reel is provided. The committee also reported a bill increasing from 15 cents to 25 cents per \$1000 of assets shown, the charge to be paid by cooperative banks for examination and audit of their books by examiners from the State Department of Banks.

JEWELERS RE-ELECT PRESIDENT STEVER

Closing Session of Convention at Salem Is Held

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Salem Controversy Over Settlement Date Is Taken Into Old Essex Historical Organization With Action by Its President

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Mr. Endicott, who is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of John Endicott, the son of William Crowninshield Endicott, justice of the Supreme Court and Secretary of War under Cleveland. In addition to being president of the Essex Institute, he is trustee of the Peabody Museum of Salem, treasurer of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and secretary of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

The Essex Institute, which is more than a Salem institution, being in fact the historical society of Essex County, has taken no part in the controversy nor in the preliminary plans for the celebration.

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Mr. Endicott has been a benefactor of the Essex Institute for many years and has served as its president for 10 years. His action is deeply regretted by the board of directors.

Several weeks ago Mr. Endicott declined an invitation from Salem's celebration committee to participate in the tercentenary observance, planned for the week of July 4, this year, claiming that the celebration as planned is premature. Mr. Endicott claims that the actual settlement of Salem took place when authority to make such a settlement, in the form of a grant under the British crown, dated March 18, 1628, was brought to Salem by John Endicott on Sept. 6, 1628. He maintains that the residence in Salem of Roger Conant and his followers at the time of Endicott's arrival bears the same relation to a settlement as the residence on the western slope of Beacon Hill of William Blackstone, the Anglican clergyman, who, because of that residence is not considered the first settler of Boston.

Salem, through its Mayor, George J. Bates, takes the stand that Roger Conant and his followers, known as the Old Planters, who came to Salem in 1628 and who had maintained a continuous residence here for two years before John Endicott came, were, in every sense, the first settlers.

The absence of a royal grant in no way affects the validity of settlement, according to Salem officials and some Salem historians. They claim that the pioneer spirit, the integrity and persistence upon which settlements in the new world were made were all present among the first settlers, and the fact that the first city council of Salem, in 1630, although in full possession of all the facts concerning the settlement, voted to place on the city seal the date 1626, established the right of Conant's band to be considered the first settlers.

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Mr. Endicott has been a benefactor of the Essex Institute for many years and has served as its president for 10 years. His action is deeply regretted by the board of directors.

Several weeks ago Mr. Endicott declined an invitation from Salem's celebration committee to participate in the tercentenary observance, planned for the week of July 4, this year, claiming that the celebration as planned is premature. Mr. Endicott claims that the actual settlement of Salem took place when authority to make such a settlement, in the form of a grant under the British crown, dated March 18, 1628, was brought to Salem by John Endicott on Sept. 6, 1628. He maintains that the residence in Salem of Roger Conant and his followers at the time of Endicott's arrival bears the same relation to a settlement as the residence on the western slope of Beacon Hill of William Blackstone, the Anglican clergyman, who, because of that residence is not considered the first settler of Boston.

Salem, through its Mayor, George J. Bates, takes the stand that Roger Conant and his followers, known as the Old Planters, who came to Salem in 1628 and who had maintained a continuous residence here for two years before John Endicott came, were, in every sense, the first settlers.

The absence of a royal grant in no way affects the validity of settlement, according to Salem officials and some Salem historians. They claim that the pioneer spirit, the integrity and persistence upon which settlements in the new world were made were all present among the first settlers, and the fact that the first city council of Salem, in 1630, although in full possession of all the facts concerning the settlement, voted to place on the city seal the date 1626, established the right of Conant's band to be considered the first settlers.

On these routes the motorcoaches will fill the gaps between trains, and perform also local service not covered by express trains. The Boston & Maine Transportation Company filed also a petition for authority to operate motorcoaches between Goffstown and New Boston, in connection with the proposed service already applied for along the North Weare branch.

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## STRONGER SALES BILLS WANTED

Governor Recommends More Stringent Rules for Security Salesmen

Governor Fuller returned to the House of Representatives yesterday a bill making regulation of securities salesmen more stringent, with the recommendation that additional regulations be attached to it.

The act required that a photograph accompany applications for registration as a salesman, and Governor Fuller recommended that the Department of Public Utilities be empowered to ask for new photographs of salesmen from time to time when, in their opinion, it is necessary or desirable.

The bill would become part of several statutes regulating securities salesmen, and making it possible that they be identified by the Department of Public Utilities.

The Governor signed 16 bills yesterday and among them were: A bill allowing the city of Cambridge, if the city council so votes, to widen portions of Main Street and Broadway.

Bill placing fire department officials of Marlborough under civil service, upon acceptance of act by voters at next State election.

Bill removing from laws the necessity of publishing "in at least one newspaper in each county" the Governor's proclamation of results of Presidential election.

Bill relieving the department of mental diseases from the responsibility of giving permission to various lawyers to inspect medical records of patients. Bill makes records available on order of the court.

Bill separating from the Holyoke Water Power Company its electric business.

Bill allowing the city of Waltham to borrow for school construction.

Bill providing for a change in the title of business agent of the Boston School Committee to business manager.

Bill amending present statute by placing an inheritance tax on tangible personal property of a nonresident located within the Commonwealth.

Bill permitting certain minor alterations in subway station at Kendall and Harvard Square.

Bill repealing statute requiring bank commissioner to make an audit in January of the State Treasury for the ways and means Committee.

PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE Haverhill, Mass., March 25 (Special)—Under the will of Perley Leslie, filed for probate today, the

convention held for two days at the Hawthorn Hotel here.

Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Fred C. Newhall of Lynn; second vice-president, C. J. Gidley of New Bedford; secretary, Louis J. Smith of Beverly; treasurer, Louis F. Poore of New Bedford. Executive committee: George H. Gutteridge of Maynard, Joseph W. Blaine of Newbury, R. L. Arthur C. Smith of Woburn, R. F. Thompson of Gloucester and Frank Ricard of Lowell.

During the afternoon session Charles A. Hammerstrom, organization counsel for Black, Starr & Frost of New York, outlined the advantages of conducting business on a budget plan, illustrating his talk with charts and diagrams. Victor Jewett of Lowell was the speaker at the dinner preceding the dance which closed the convention last night.

Charles W. Eliot Began as Chemist Once Declined Large Salary in Textile Industry to Teach at Technology

Speaking at a public meeting of the student chemical society at Boston University, Prof. Lyman C. Newell of the University College of Liberal Arts today paid tribute to Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard as "A chemist who became a famous college president."

"The approving attention of the world is focused on this man," said Newell. "He is not only a chemist, but an educator. But few, very few indeed, ever heard of him as a chemist," Professor Newell said. "Yet he probably would not have become such a venerated educator, if he had not, as a young man, been a chemist."

For himself, Eliot is reported to have written a letter to his chemistry teacher, "I recognize the fact that my early studies and teaching of chemistry was a determining factor in my educational career," he wrote.

Professor Newell recounted the fact that he was a student in the first class in chemistry ever given at Harvard, and recalled a little-known event in the educator's life—the fact that he was once offered a position as chemist in a large textile plant at a salary that was large for those days, but refused it to join the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a professor of chemistry.

POTATO ACREAGE MAY BE REDUCED Crop Service Reports on New England Planting

WAKEFIELD, Mass., March 25 (AP)—New England farmers plan to reduce potato acreage to 38.7 of last year's area, it is indicated in reports made to the New England Crop Reporting Service. The statement said that these "intentions" are subject to change as conditions alter.

"Maine growers are realizing good prices from the 1925 crop and have straightened their financial position through a sounder policy of economy," says the statement. "Bad weather last fall prevented the usual large amount of fall plowing. Sales of fertilizer for the crop are less than usual. This is reported to be a likely cause for a costly step backward."

Connecticut and Maine farmers are studying the situation closely, the report states, while in the other four States good prices for last year's crop seem the chief influence.

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For himself, Eliot is reported to have written a letter to his chemistry teacher, "I recognize the



## PRIVATE SCHOOL VACCINE BILL IS VOTED IN HOUSE

Extension of Compulsory Practice Is Carried by Vote of 101 to 92

By a vote of 101 to 92, the Massachusetts House of Representatives today passed a bill extending vaccination to private schools of the State. Debate on the measure was begun yesterday afternoon, and lasted over two hours.

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, of Brockton, senior woman member of the House, opened the debate on the measure, and pointed out that the rights of a large number of people in the Commonwealth who object to vaccination should be regarded. Supporting her views in debate were Thomas N. Ashton, of Fall River, Andrew P. Doyle of Fall River, John Thomas of Gloucester, Lewis H. Peters of Medford, and George E. Keegan of Lawrence, representatives. Favoring passage of the bill were Dr. Charles S. Holden, Attleboro; L. E. Walker, Worcester; Dr. Ezra W. Clark, Brockton; C. Wesley Hale, Belmont, Springfield; Joseph E. Perry, Belmont, and James M. Hunnewell of Boston.

### Chicago's Debate Cited

Opening the debate this morning Mr. Ashton in refutation of arguments advanced by proponents of the bill said that not one doctor but many are opposed to vaccination and he read long lists of physicians and eminent professors who have investigated and condemned the practice. The city of Chicago, he said, only this year repealed compulsory vaccination in its schools. He continued to point out that there is no necessity of the legislation at the present time and that the bill contains many impossible conditions.

Dr. Holden, chairman of the committee in support of the bill and gave a long technical discussion of vaccination, to which Mr. Doyle of New Bedford replied that, since there is no larger evasion of the law, it would be better judgment to leave the statutes as they now stand.

### Several Times Rejected

Mr. Sutherland said that the proposal is not a new one and has been rejected annually for many years. He did not believe that any further extension of compulsory vaccination is necessary and said that none of the proponents had given convincing reasons for any extension.

Other speakers followed the same lines of argument as by those already quoted. Concluding the debate William J. Bell, Representative from Somerville, chairman of the committee on Public Health, attacked all who opposed the bill.

### Woman Member Dissents

When debate on the measure was begun yesterday afternoon the senior woman member of the Legislature, Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, who dissented from the favorable report of the Committee on Public Health, spoke strongly against the bill. It has been before the committee each of the four years that she has been a member of the House, Miss Donaldson said, and for many years before, and has always been reported unfavorably. Adverse action should be taken now, she urged.

"What is the purpose of vaccination?" Miss Donaldson asked. "Well, we are told it is to render persons immune from smallpox. Yet for how long a period? I have asked many physicians this question, and have received many vague answers. In general, the period of immunity is supposed to be about seven years. How many members of this House have been vaccinated during the last seven years? And if we have not, are we not violating the law? Are we not just as much a menace to the community as the proponents of this bill tell us children in private schools are?"

### Right of Freedom

"In opposition to this bill are many people who have conscientious scruples against the application of vaccination. These people are citizens of the highest type. They are always ready to aid every good cause, and stand for right in the community."

"These people do not believe in vaccination as a remedy. They place their trust, if I may say so, in higher methods to cure such diseases, if, indeed, such ills exist at all."

"There are other reputable persons who have experienced personally the terrible effects of the use of impure virus. They, too, object to practices of vaccination."

"Not all these citizens have some rights. Their views should be given the respect which is due them. In the past they have been accorded the privilege of sending their children to private schools, where vaccination is not compulsory. Why should they not have the same privilege in the future?"

"I hope that this House will defeat this measure, and allow the statute to remain as it is today."

Dr. Charles E. Abbott, Representative from Andover, told of his 25 years' experience as executive officer of a Board of Health, and said: "While I well appreciate the menace of impure virus, we must realize that nothing is perfect. I believe that virus today is being made as pure as it can be."

Dr. Abbott told of the history of smallpox, and said that the only remedy to prevent it is vaccination. He appealed to the members to pass the bill.

### Children in Private Schools

Children in private schools, Mr. Doyle said, are sent there by law-abiding parents who are good citizens and desire to work in co-operation with the health authorities. The State should not interfere with the private beliefs of those who oppose vaccination, he said.

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### On a rising vote the bill was defeated, but on a roll call carried by nine votes.

Upon analysis the vote discloses that party alignments had little to do with the decision, and religious convictions, which through the application of the bill to parochial schools had been brought into the debate, also had little effect. A large number of Democratic members joined with Republicans in voting "yes," while more Republicans than Democrats voted "no." Both woman members of the house voted no.

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## Executive Committee Seems Happy



Left to Right—John F. Scott, E. Joseph Luce, Forrest I. Neal (Chairman) and William Edmonston, Talking Over Quincy Trading Post's Success.

## BOSTON'S MAYOR TO VISIT QUINCY

(Continued from Page 1)

success of the Trading Post by the number of admissions. We are attaching the first importance to the splendid enthusiasm which seems to have swept the city. I don't think there is a merchant or manufacturer in the Quincy district but has already felt the benefit of closer contact and better understanding with his community. Those of us who have been making plans for this trip for months have hoped that it would succeed. I guess everybody in Quincy knows now that it has succeeded. And that is not because of the work we have done, but because of the spirit of the city.

### "Everybody Happy?"



JAMES MOOREHEAD Kept Things Moving

cause of the splendid spirit of the community." Other members of the executive committee are John F. Scott, E. Joseph Luce and William Edmonston.

### An Interesting Feature

Spectators yesterday afternoon who witnessed the style show enjoyed an unannounced treat when little Mary Cuthbert, a copy made especially for the occasion, but a bona fide product of 50 years ago, made by the grandmother of the little lady who wore it.

The workmanship and the material were much admired by those fortunate enough to examine the dress closely, and if the gimpes and fur-bowels and cutouts did not excite the desire for possession, they at least had one effect upon the audience. The temporary tenseness caused by having observed a dozen models each of which elicited a "I just must have that" from virtually every woman in the audience, was at once dispelled by mingled amusement and admiration.

This afternoon was designated as Wollaston Woman's Club Day and the following committee received: Mrs. Wilfred G. Funnell, president; Mrs. Wallace Road, Mrs. Henry Marden, Mrs. Robert Wallace, Mrs. Frank Lincoln, Mrs. E. S. Taylor, Mrs. M. W. Vye, Mrs. E. Seymour and Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles.

### REMOVAL OF MAINE SHERIFF IS ASKED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 25 (AP)—Request that Henry F. Cummings of Manchester be removed from the office of sheriff of Kennebec County, was made today to the Governor and Council by Franklin Fisher of Lewiston, who was appointed recently by Governor Ralph O. Brewster to investigate law enforcement conditions in the county.

The request was made in his opening for the State at a hearing on charges preferred by Arthur H. Field, chief of the state highway police, that the sheriff had not faithfully or efficiently performed his duty. The hearing was expected to occupy several days. Law conditions at the jail here were charged in the complaint.

### CITY PLAN SECRETARY APPOINTED DELEGATE

Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary of the Boston City Planning Board, was appointed this morning to represent the board at the eighteenth annual session of the National Conference on City Planning to open next Monday, March 29, at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mayor Nichols approved the appointment, and Miss Herlihy will leave for Florida this evening. John Nolen, city planner of Cambridge is president of the conference, and will deliver a paper on "New Communities." Planned to Meet New Conditions.

## NEW CIVIC GROUP FOR BACK BAY

Residents of St. Stephen, Gainsboro, and Hemenway Streets to Organize

Marking still another step toward the improvement of the general Massachusetts Avenue section of Back Bay, residents of St. Stephen, Gainsboro, and Hemenway Streets will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in Guild Hall of the Church of the Messiah, 77 St. Stephen Street, to organize a permanent community association.

Day Baker, a leading figure in the commercial business industry of Massachusetts and a St. Stephen Street resident, is temporary chairman of the organization which will seek a unified effort at building up the section in the way of street improvements, real estate supervision and similar channels.

Establishment of this new association, coupled with the recent organization of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association and the revival of the Hemenway Avenue Improvement Association, is taken to forecast important developments in both the business and residential fields for the Back Bay area which these groups represent.

Mr. Baker explained today that the association of which he is temporary head is the outgrowth of a meeting which the residents held on March 18 to organize their opposition to the proposed 250-car public garage and 2000-gallon gasoline well at 127 St. Stephen Street, a site of 50 years ago, the interest in the worthwhile upbuilding of the section was so pronounced at that meeting that it was decided to effect a permanent working organization.

In a letter mailed to residents of the three streets inviting the attendance at tonight's meeting expressed the view that "this association can accomplish wonders and gain many improvements and benefits for this community." Permanent officers of the association will be elected tonight, and plans discussed as to specific projects which will be sponsored.

## 'OUTLAW GYPSY' BUS LINES ARE DESCRIBED

Senate Committee Hears Testimony on Pending Bill

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—"Outlaw gypsy" motorbuses and truck operators "who maneuver their routes," particularly in New England and the eastern states, to gain an interstate commerce status "and thus escape regulation," were described yesterday by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Proponents of a pending bill to regulate interstate bus and truck operations urged this particular line of attack, as a reason for immediate enactment, but opponents of the measure said it would obstruct constructive development of truck transportation.

Alonso Williams, representing the United Electric Railway of Rhode Island, said "gypsy" truck men competing with lines of that company run one mile from Woonsocket to the Massachusetts border, "go 250 net and pump country road, turn around, come back to Rhode Island and run to Providence."

He also said truck operators on the Woonsocket-Pawtucket route run one mile into Connecticut "along a road on which there are three houses."

Efforts of the Rhode Island State Commission to regulate these operators, he said, "to tax them or safeguard the public, are met with the contention, upheld by the courts, that they are engaged in interstate commerce, subject to restriction only by the Federal Government and the Federal Government has no laws to regulate them."

L. S. Storrs, managing director of the American Electric Railway Association, spoke in favor of the measure.

## MILK RATE INCREASE OPPOSED BY MAYOR

Mayor Nichols today applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for suspension of the tariff schedule of the Boston & Maine Railroad whereby the road purposed to add one-fifth of a cent charges to each quart of milk transported to Boston from New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and New York assembling stations.

The schedule was filed by the railroad on Feb. 27 last and the Mayor through, Samuel Silverman of the city law department, wired his application for suspension of the effectiveness of the proposed increase, stating that he is forwarding by mail formal and written application for suspension of the new rate and setting forth why, in his opinion, the new rates should not be allowed to go into effect.

INT'L BUSINESS MACHINES Net profit of International Business Machines for 1925 advanced to \$2,752,596 after interest, depreciation, federal tax and amortization of patents, from \$2,151,072 for 1924.

## QUINCY ZONING LAW SUPPORTED

City May Ask Injunction to Stop Objectionable Building Immediately

QUINCY, Mass., March 25—Citizens of Quincy, who have been rejoicing during the past week over the passage of the Zoning Law, are determined to exert every legal power to defend it against real estate operators who are trying to dodge its provisions. To residents of the community, the measure has come to be of first significance. Some of them are quite outspoken in condemning the "out-of-town real estate men who are encroaching on the rights of property holders," and are determined to drive them out.

One householder said today, "A real estate man said before the zoning committee, 'If the neighbors don't like the sort of building I am planning, let them move out.' If a man who has invested \$20,000 in a home is to be at the mercy of any person who desires to put up a \$1500 hot-dog stand it is high time we took some drastic action to correct the situation."

### Injunction Desired

The report that Walter S. Pinkham, an attorney acting for several Wollaston citizens, had applied for an injunction restraining the construction of objectionable buildings within the restricted area, was denied this morning. Mr. Pinkham explained that his clients had asked him to request an injunction, but that he had explained to them that under the provisions of law under which he could apply, Application cannot be made by an individual in cases of this nature. He recommended to his clients that they request the city officials of Quincy to file such application.

It was learned at the office of Mayor Barbour that no action has yet been taken by the city officials, but that they are going to take it under immediate consideration.

The buildings in question are being constructed chiefly along Billings Road, but there are a number projected or begun along other streets in the very heart of Quincy's most exclusive residential district.

### Permits Antedate Ordinance

Permits were issued for the erection of the buildings before the establishment of Quincy's new zoning ordinance, signed by Mayor Perley E. Barbour, a week ago, which excluded business buildings from the sections in question. The permits were then revoked, but the interests financing the building ordered operations to continue on the ground that the ordinance is not effective until 20 days after it was signed.

Papers are now being circulated to have the ordinance put to a referendum vote.

If the law is submitted to a referendum, it will be overwhelmingly supported in the opinion of William K. Emberton, chairman of the city-zoning commission. But the law will be suspended while awaiting the election, and during this delay untold damage may be done to the beauty of the city.

Mr. Emberton said this morning: "The injunction that is being sought by some of Quincy's citizens is only to protect the city against the outside building interests which have no civic interest in Quincy. The signatures of 12 per cent of the voters can be secured to any petition. There will undoubtedly be a referendum. At the present time the law will undoubtedly be upheld, but Quincy must have some protection in the meantime."

It is probably that the city officials will apply immediately for an injunction.

## PUBLIC CONTROL OF 'EL' FAVORED

(Continued from Page 1)

the length of the initial period of public control.

"That period was fixed at 10 years in the act of 1918, after thorough consideration it being believed that such a period of certainty as to the road's operation would enable it to finance itself. For several years the trustees have been greatly in need of financial help, and improvement which would not only make for better service but for economy of operation. The 10-year period was not sufficient, as events have proved, to allow this necessary financing. In this particular and this particular alone, has the Public Control Act of 1918 failed of the purpose for which it was enacted."

"During the early months of public control, because of increased costs of labor, materials, and in fact of every known commodity—deficits were incurred before the fares were advanced to meet the increased expenses. These deficits, under the act, were met by the municipalities served by the Elevated. Only a portion of this money has been repaid, there remaining upward of \$2,250,000 which must some day be returned to the cities and towns out of operating revenue and special provision should be made for that return."

"During the study that has been made during the past two years there has been no demand that the road be turned back to the control of private ownership, nor has there been any substantial demand for public ownership. If the municipalities are to be repaid the money still owing to them by the Elevated, there must be continuance of public control. If public control has been the success that is admitted on all sides, then there can be no logical demand for a change at this time."

### Defined Policy Is Needed

In view of these facts, House Bill No. 1277 has been reported as the best method for continuance of public control, as it appears to those who have so thoroughly studied the problem. It is a bill which is allowed, in the interests of the service to which the general public is justly entitled, to drift along from year to year. No new capital can be raised under such a policy. Without new capital the service cannot be improved under the existing conditions. A boy can get along with patched

clothes and broken-out shoes but he ought not to be compelled to.

"The millions of car riders (365,000,000 this last year) who own automobiles, who ride back and forth to and from their work daily in the elevated cars, these are they who suffer when cars cannot be bought and equipment is inadequate because we withhold the needed capital. It is not parks, water supply or sewage disposal you are dealing with, but compulsory transportation for the great mass of working people of this city and this metropolitan district. Let us keep this fact clearly in mind."

## SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM READY

Mayor Names Third Member of Commission—\$5,000,000 Available This Year

Following his announcement today that he had just appointed Luther C. Greenleaf, architect of Boston, and president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to be the third member of the reorganized Schoolhouse Commission, Mayor Nichols said that he had held long conferences today with the new members of the commission—Francis E. Slattery and Charles P. Norton, who were confirmed as commissioners on Tuesday—and impressed upon them the necessity for beginning at once the work involved in the \$12,000,000 schoolhouse construction.

The mayor indicated that there was no time for delay, "at the hour of the situation for pupils in the public schools is pressing and that coming the necessity for beginning at once the work involved in the \$12,000,000 schoolhouse construction."

### Over \$5,000,000 Available

"I told the commissioners," said Mr. Nichols, "that this administration expected promptness and efficiency. With the appointment of Mr. Greenleaf, if the Civil Service Commission confirms him, there will be two able architects on the board—Mr. Greenleaf and Mr. Norton—and an experienced attorney, Mr. Slattery."

With money provided in the budget and a fund resulting from last August's agreement, the Mayor indicated that the Schoolhouse Commission would have available for expenditure on new schoolhouses this year from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. "That's the largest school building program Boston ever had," he added.

The Mayor said he had hoped to be allowed to issue bonds for a considerable portion of the work to be done as he had outlined in his inaugural. But, he added, the legislative committee on municipal affairs seemed to be averse to such an extended borrowing proposition and he did not think that he could expect to borrow this year, at least unless the situation became unexpectedly urgent. "Even then, I'll have to go very slowly and make any loans as small as possible," he said.

### Early Action Expected

He also, in his conference with the board of street commissioners, told them that he expected early action on the \$1,000,000 program for laying out new streets and accepting and improving others long in use in the city, but not formally taken over.

"I did not indicate any particular streets," he said, "but I told them that action is necessary and that there must be the least delay."

Mr. Greenleaf, the last appointee to the schoolhouse commission, was in the Legislature in 1909. He is president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, was a member of the Zoning Advisory Board, and is now member of the Zoning Adjustment Board. He has built the following municipal buildings: City Hall, Revere, Chapman School, East Boston; Fisher Ames, Quincy; and Avery Schools, Dedham, and also remodeled the old high school building there. He also built the Masonic Temple, Dorchester, and the First National Bank Building, Brighton.

For 31 years he has been designing and supervising the construction of buildings.

## HARD COAL PRICES REDUCED IN BOSTON

Scale Higher Than Last Year Despite \$2 Per Ton Cuts

Return to virtually normal conditions in the local coal market, following the winter's prolonged anthracite strike, is found in reductions of \$2 and more per ton in prices for hard coal by Metropolitan Coal Company and other large Boston dealers.

As compared with recently prevailing prices of \$18, furnace grade is now \$15.50, egg \$15.75 and stove \$16. Price of Welsh anthracite had dropped from \$22 to \$18.50 at the time Pennsylvania anthracite began to arrive, and latter quotation was adopted for the new fuel.

The present prices are generally 50c a ton higher than a year ago. In this connection it may be noted that the operators this year will not make the usual April 1 cut of 50c per ton. Mine prices for anthracite are now just about an average of 50c higher than the April, 1924 quotations.

### GOES TO JAIL FOR TAXES

According to information from the income tax division of the State Department of Corporations and Taxation, today, G. Leland Montague of 6 Gracewood Park, Cambridge, was today committed to the Charles Street Jail for failure to pay his state income tax for 1922, amounting, with costs, to \$121.27.

### PACKARD MOTOR EARNINGS

Packard Motor Car Company for three months ended Feb. 28, 1926, reports net earnings after all charges and federal taxes of \$7,122,849. This is equal to \$1.19 a share on 2,614,722 common shares outstanding, compared with \$1,081,981, or 41 cents a share on the like number of shares, for the corresponding quarter of last year.

## QUINCY'S HANCOCK MEMORIAL TO MARK HISTORICAL EPOCH

Due for Erection This Summer on an Adams Street Site That Meets the Eye of Entering Tourists, It Will Attract Many an Eye

QUINCY, Mass., March 25 (Special)—When the memorial to John Hancock is raised in Quincy, presumably of Quincy granite, and to be placed this summer upon the site of the old Adams Academy building where Adams Street marks an entrance to the city, public tribute will recall to annual thousands of passing tourists the memory of an illustrious patriot who stamped the name of his birthplace forever upon the stirring record of his country.

John Hancock was born in Quincy in January of 1737. The greater share of the fame he attached to his birthplace was achieved during his absence from it. He was not among the company of so-called poor boys bringing special lustre to the American chronicle.

He inherited a great fortune and he gave extensive business interests quite outside his activities as statesman. He went to Harvard and graduated there, at the age of 17, with the class of 1754. He was not distinguished by unusual scholarship although of him, President John Adams subsequently said:

"Nor were his talents or attainments inconsiderable. They were far superior to many who have been much more celebrated. He had a great deal of political sagacity and insight into men. He was by no means a contemptible scholar or orator. Compared with Washington, Lincoln, or Knox he was learned."

### Was Selectman at 27

His first public office held in Boston, at the age of 27, was as selectman. He performed such duties as accompanied the post for a number of years. Two years after he became selectman he was chosen to represent Boston in the General Assembly of the Province, and had then for his colleagues James Otis, Samuel Adams and Thomas Cushing. His convictions, his fortune, his business connections, his social and public positions all tended to make him a leader in observing and planning to thwart the progress of British control which ultimately led to the American Revolution.

His house in Beacon Street became a center for such activities. He was reactionary to the last degree and he caused his opponents constant hours of consternation. In June, 1775, he and Samuel Adams were outlawed by General Gage for their activities among the Sons of Liberty. The night before the Battle of Lexington the two lodged in the village and as a party of soldiers, dispatched to arrest them, entered the house by an avenue they withdrew by another. Adams and Hancock were not included in the list of rebels pardoned by the proclamation of General Gage June 12, 1775.

Hancock became the president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in October, 1774. In 1775 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress from the colony of Massachusetts and was its first president from May of that year until October, 1777, when he retired and returned to Quincy where he spent the remainder of his days.

### Signs the Declaration

On July 4, 1776, he set his bold signature at the head of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of North America. It was often remarked that the robust and fiery temper of the man, in matters concerning the welfare of his country, was eloquently

## MUSIC

### Harold Samuel

Harold Samuel, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Unlike those of his two preceding appearances here this season, his program last night was not devoted to the works of Bach. In fact it did not contain a single composition by that master. Mr. Samuel began with a short piece by Morley, "Nanon," Dr. John Bull's "The King's Hunt" and three harpsichord "Lessons" by Scarlatti. This he followed with Beethoven's Sonata in E major, op. 109; Schumann's "Humoresque," op. 20 and Debussy's "Children's Corner" Suite.

Mr. Samuel, playing a Bach program and Mr. Samuel playing a miscellaneous one, as that of last night, would seem to be two distinctly different pianists. To the old music of Morley, Bull and Scarlatti, Mr. Samuel brought but little of the fanciful whimsicality which it demands. He played it perfunctorily, and in the case of Scarlatti with a not too clear technical proficiency. Beethoven's romantic sonata fared hardly better. It was but a plodding, every-day Beethoven that Mr. Samuel succeeded in evoking from this sonata. And yet this music in other hands has sounded otherwise. Schumann's "Humoresque," in spite of a moment of beauty here and there, seemed interminable, and this was not due to the pianist, for this composition contains all the annoying mannerisms of Schumann, with but few of the compensating qualities. And to conclude, Mr. Samuel played Debussy's imaginative, humorous triptych with stolid indifference, with direct disregard of the composer's clear indications.

Mr. Samuel pays the penalty of being a specialist, but as he has chosen that path let him by all means stick to it. In the music of Bach he is a superior artist. In the music of others he is an honest and sincere one.

S. M.



## Many Other Places in World Share History of Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell First Began Experiments With  
His Father in Scotland and Continued Them in  
Canada—First Experimentation in 1867

In the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the telephone, considerable attention was directed to the attic workshop on Court Street, Boston, where the discoveries by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson furnished the impetus for building the machine from which the present-day telephone was developed. Simultaneously numerous other cities were recalling the experimentation in this field which took place outside of Boston.

Brantford, Ont., in particular, which contains the Bell homestead, and which is designated by the authority of Mr. Bell himself as "The Telephone City," recalled the experiments conducted there by Mr. Bell during the years before his final success in Boston. Although no practicable instrument resulted from his labor in Brantford, it was there that he first began to develop the idea to which he and his father had devoted so much interest before they left Scotland to take up their residence in the New World.

**Made Model of Human Ear**  
Ten years ago, Dr. Bell delivered an address before the City Club of Boston in which his experiments in Canada were described. On that occasion, he declared that it was his custom to spend his summer vacations with his parents in Brantford. There, in the summer of 1874, he very carefully constructed a model of the human ear and experimented with it, according to smoked glass by means of a wisp of hay the vibrations caused by various sounds.

Then he had the idea that if a membrane as delicate as that of the human ear were sufficient to set in motion the bones of the ear, a steel membrane should be strong enough to set in motion a steel spring. With that idea he returned to Boston, and although the machine which was finally developed was far different from that which he sketched for Watson during the winter following his Brantford experiments, his actual investigations began there.

But one in quest of the actual source of the telephone must go even further back into the history of electric experimentation and theorization than Mr. Bell's work in Brantford. The more assiduously one applies himself to the search for the origin of the telephone, the more it becomes apparent that the whole world is entitled to share with Boston in its development.

**Goes Back to 1867**  
It must be traced back through Philipp Reis in Germany (1861), Charles Bourseul in France (1854), Charles Grafton Page in Boston (1837), Sir Michael Faraday and William Sturgeon working separately in England (1824), Hans Christian Oersted, the Dane in Paris (1819), Sir Charles Wheatstone in England (before 1820), and Robert Hooke in England (1667).

What "experimental philosophers" (as they were called) accomplished in this direction before that time seems not to have been recorded. The Chinese claim to have harnessed electricity and to have developed a type of wireless communication 5000 years ago; there is no end to the quest if one cares to pursue it. But the direct genealogy of the telephone on our desks and walls seems to stop with Robert Hooke.

He stated that he had succeeded in "propagating sound to a considerable distance, even through stone walls and surrounding buildings," by the help of a tightly drawn wire. From this developed the "string telephone" that still enjoys popularity as a toy.

But some of his contemporaries

were developing electrical apparatus and theories which led directly up to the telephone as finally patented.

Hans Christian Oersted showed the relation between electricity and magnetism. William Sturgeon showed that a magnet was made by the circulation of electric current through a coil of wire surrounding an iron core, and Sir Michael Faraday that electricity was induced in a conductor when moved in an electric field.

**Basic Theory Announced**  
No further significant advance was made until 1854. At that time, Charles Bourseul, writing in L'Illustration, told of his discovery. "Suppose that a man speaks near a movable disk sufficiently pliable to lose some of the vibrations of the voice," he said, "Suppose that this disk alternately makes and breaks the connection from a battery. You may have at a distance another disk

which will simultaneously execute the same vibrations."

Both Page and Bourseul, as was the case with Faraday, were content to discover the theory and let others develop the instruments that would prove their contentions. Philipp Reis, a German, was of a more practical turn of mind; and, combining the discoveries of Page and Bourseul, devised an instrument in 1861 which successfully transmitted articulate speech. This machine, while it accomplished the purpose of Reis, was not practical for commercial use, as it lacked timber and resonance in reproduction, and the receiving instrument reproduced but faintly the message being transmitted.

Starting where these men left off, Alexander Graham Bell continued to experiment, at first, theoretically in Brantford, and, finally, practically with Thomas Watson in Boston, and succeeded in developing a patentable machine in time to beat Elisha Gray to the patent office by two hours. Gray, of course, had not completed his machine, but he had drawn up sufficient documentary evidence to make a formidable caveat and this, if it had been filed before Bell's patent claim, would have given him 90 days to complete his working model.

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Luncheon 50c,  
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295 Madison Avenue  
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Tel. Murray Hill 5732

**NEW YORK CITY**  
Smart Tailored  
Gowns  
"GOLFLEX"  
Unusual in quality and price—other frocks from \$14.50 to \$60.  
Today's Gown Inc.  
9 Church Street, near "Sub" and "L" between Liberty & Cortlandt St.  
Elevator to Second Floor  
Phone Cortlandt 1845

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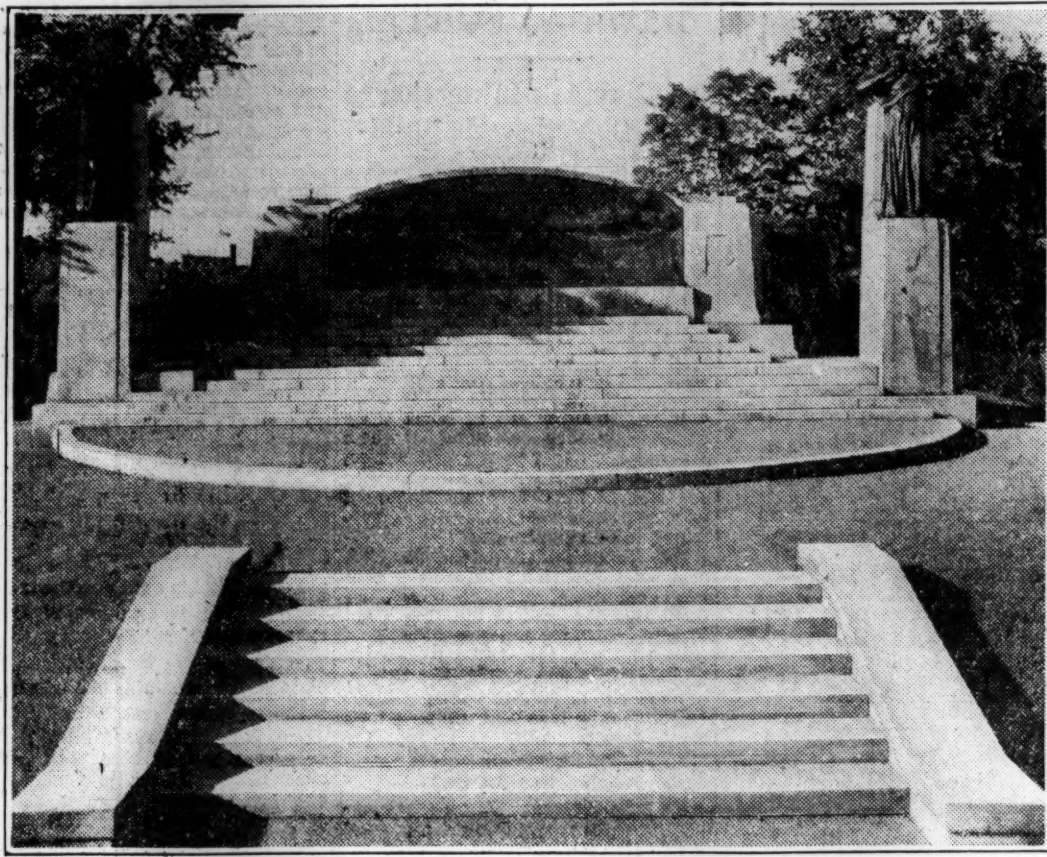
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## Canada's Tribute to an Adopted Son



Memorial Erected to the Memory of Alexander Graham Bell at Brantford, Ont.

## Cottage Played Part in Development of Telephone



THE BELL HOMESTEAD IN BRANTFORD, ONT.  
It was here that Alexander Graham Bell and his father continued the experiments, looking to the transmission of the human voice, that they had begun in Scotland.

## CULTURAL-TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION LINKED

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Technical institutions of the future will teach cultural as well as purely technical subjects, Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, said at the eleventh annual dinner of the Yale Engineering Association. A broader course of study, Dr. Angell said, would help engineers to understand the attitude of the workers.

Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said that if employers made friends with workers, industrial disputes can be avoided. He cited the Pennsylvania Railroad's relations with workers as proof of his contention.

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Is reflected in the fabric, fit, fashion and price of my clothes,  
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## ENGLISH SCHOOLS LIMIT INFLUX OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER LANDS

Hundreds Seeking Higher Education, Particularly From India, Tax Facilities of Big Universities

BOMBAY, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—There is no prejudice whatever on the part of the educational authorities in England against Indian students as such, says Sir Atul Chunder Chatterjee, the Indian High Commissioner in London, in forwarding the report of the working of the Indian Student's Department, submitted by the joint secretaries to the Government of India.

The difficulties, according to Sir Atul, arise chiefly from the very large number of Indian students—between 1500 and 2000—who resort to Great Britain for study and training. The High Commissioner points out that the provision of facilities for university and other types of higher education for so large a number of young men, not born in England, must be a severe tax on the resources of the educational institutions of that country. The heads of colleges and other institutions are, therefore, compelled not only to raise the standard of admission all round, but also to place a quota upon countries outside Great Britain in regard to the number of students that can be admitted. The restrictions thus imposed, says the High Commissioner, are by no means applicable to Indian students only. On the other hand, Indian students are treated much more generously than British applicants.

The main remedy for the present difficulty in regard to the Indian students in England, Sir Atul Chatterjee considers, lies in the development of facilities for all types of modern education in India itself. It is a matter for gratification that efforts are being made by the Central as well as the Provincial Governments in India, to expand the educational system, so that it should be unnecessary for so many young Indians to seek facilities for studying abroad.

The joint secretaries, N. C. Sen and T. Quayle, in their report, state that a sign of the times is the widespread interest in India in the education of women, who in the near

future will probably be coming in large numbers for different university courses, such as natural science, economics, literature and pedagogy. Indian students, both men and women, are going to England in increasing numbers to study the theory and practice of teaching, and in this might be seen a reflex of the widening interest now manifesting itself in India in all branches of education.

## REVENUE RECEIPTS EXCEEDING ESTIMATES

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Internal revenue receipts in the first eight months of this fiscal year up to March 1, before the lower tax rates became effective, were \$110,006,718 higher than in the same period a year ago. Preliminary estimates of collections this month, when the new rates first became effective, are somewhat lower than a year ago but much above first expectations of the treasury.

The income collections for the eight months were \$915,894,961, compared with \$861,117,962 the year before. Miscellaneous tax collections in this period were \$624,782,293, compared with \$568,922,573 a year ago.

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Conscientious service rendered to all who are interested in  
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If the costume she wears harmonizes with her individuality and type of beauty.  
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**White Oxford Shirts**  
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Collar attached. Sent prepaid to any address.  
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Arcade, Next to Mendel's Restaurant.

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Opposite Hotel Plaza  
Phone Plaza 3549, 3550.  
Hair Goods Exclusively at 653 Fifth Avenue

**EVERY WOMAN CAN BECOME REALLY ATTRACTIVE**  
If the costume she wears harmonizes with her individuality and type of beauty.  
Phone for an appointment.  
3 W. 42nd St., New York City  
Telephone Pennsylvania 4744  
Hotel Majestic End Cor. 1900

**NEW YORK CITY**  
Smart Tailored  
Gowns  
"GOLFLEX"  
Unusual in quality and price—other frocks from \$14.50 to \$60.  
Today's Gown Inc.  
9 Church Street, near "Sub" and "L" between Liberty & Cortlandt St.  
Elevator to Second Floor  
Phone Cortlandt 1845

**NEW YORK CITY**  
Dependable Service  
**Fireproof Storage**  
SILVER VAULTS  
Moving  
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Main Office  
1360-70 Webster Ave., N. Y. City  
Telephone Jerome 9196  
Correspondents in All Cities

**NEW YORK CITY**  
A NEW INTEREST PLAN  
of ADVANTAGE to DEPOSITORS  
INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH  
Beginning April 1, 1926, interest will be allowed from the first of each month, instead of from the first of each quarterly interest period, as heretofore.

Deposits made on or before the THIRD BUSINESS DAY OF ANY MONTH, will draw interest from the FIRST OF THAT MONTH, if left in the bank until the end of the quarterly interest period.

Interest will be credited every three months as usual:  
APRIL 1, JULY 1, OCTOBER 1, AND JANUARY 1

**The United States Savings Bank**  
of the City of New York  
58th Street and Madison Avenue

**NEW YORK CITY**  
We Solicit Your Consignment of Any  
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES,  
SILVERWARE, BRONZES, BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS,  
PAINTINGS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.  
GOODS SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.  
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE.  
**RAINS GALLERIES, INC.**  
Auctioneers and Appraisers  
THREE EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET

**Right Thinking**  
Is reflected in the fabric, fit, fashion and price of my clothes,  
**Dangler**  
Maker of Men's Clothes  
Only Imported Fabrics  
11 John Street, Corner Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY  
Cortlandt 8590

**NEW YORK CITY**  
Dependable Service  
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**The United States Savings Bank**  
of the City of New York  
58th Street and Madison Avenue

## The "Furnishings" Section

includes every apparel accessory from ties to socks, for boys of all ages.

AAS—Second Floor, West Building

**ABRAHAM & STRAUS INC.**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.



## WEST'S 'AD' MEN WILL ASSEMBLE

Expect 25,000 Business Men  
to Visit Direct-by-Mail  
Exhibit in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 19 (Staff Correspondence)—Upward of 25,000 advertising and business men from 11 Pacific coast and western states are expected to attend the Direct Mail Advertising Convention and Exposition to be held here from April 7 to 9 inclusive. Of this number, it is estimated 1500 will be delegates. An "all-western" conclave is being planned, with chief attention given to the discussion of advertising and sales problems peculiar to the territory from Montana and New Mexico westward. As it is the first convention of the International Direct Mail Advertising Association held west of St. Louis, business men of this district are especially anxious to make its registration large and its sessions thoroughly successful.

It is not the attitude of the board of governors of the association that the West is to be protected to advertisers; and sales language of one syllable. They believe that this district has problems differing somewhat from those found elsewhere throughout the United States and which must be discussed intelligently in the interests of western business. Although the West has done some notable things in the field of direct mail advertising, it is recognized by advertising men that the more densely populated districts of eastern states offer the finer experimental laboratory of direct mail advertising. The results of study of these districts by advertising men, consisting of exhaustive data compiled for business men, are to be adapted to western needs by the convention. Speakers will include Charles R. Wiers, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Joseph Meadon of the Franklin Press, Detroit, Mich.; John Howie Wright, editor of *Postage Magazine*, New York; W. A. Biddle, advertising manager of the American Laundry Machinery Company, Cincinnati, O.; Percy G. Cherry, vice-president of the Night Directories, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; Frank L. Pierce, secretary and treasurer of the Direct Mail Advertising Association, Detroit, Mich.; Ray N. Fellows, advertising manager of the Addressograph Company, Chicago; Joseph B. Mills, publicity director of the J. L. Hudson Department Store, Detroit, Mich.; Edward A. Collins, assistant secretary of the National Surety Company, New York; Harry B. Kirtland of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass.; Homer J. Buckley of Buckley, Dement & Co., Chicago and New York; and Elmer J. Roper, business manager of *Postage Magazine*, New York.

Charles W. Collier, field and convention secretary of the Direct Mail Advertising Association, has for some time been busy in Los Angeles organizing for the convention. A. B. McCallister heads the local executive committee, in which a large number of Los Angeles advertising men are co-operating.

**TURKEY TO CONDUCT ITS LIQUOR BUSINESS**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25 (AP)—The Turkish Government has decided to take over on June 1 the alcoholic drink business of the country. It will manufacture douzco, the national drink, which resembles aniseed cordial, and also light wines and beers and regulate the importation of alcohol.

Five per cent of the liquor revenue will be devoted to aviation, the army and the navy. More Turks recently have gone into the liquor traffic than ever before in Turkey's history. They have displaced the Greeks as owners of saloons in Constantinople, as well as in manufacturing alcoholic. The Moslem prohibitionists regretfully admit the increasing inclination of the Turks toward strong drink.

**VICTORIA IS TO HOLD PAN-PACIFIC MEETING**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Next year's meeting of the Pacific Trade Conference in this city will take the form of a Pan-Pacific convention, under plans shaped by the Victoria Chamber of Commerce. It will be attended by representatives of the Canadian Government, the governments of

Australia and New Zealand and, if possible, delegates from Japan and China. Arrangements for the conference already are under way here, although Victoria was selected as the convention's meeting place only a few days ago at the recent San Francisco conference.

It is planned to bring representative businessmen here from all over Canada for the conference so that they may come into direct contact with American business and industrial leaders. The conference being held for the first time on British soil, will do much to cement the friendship between the United States and Canada. C. P. W. Schwengers, president of the chamber of commerce, declared in announcing that Victoria had been chosen as the conference's next meeting place.

## Circus Man Comes With Springtime

Advance Agent Considered the  
One "Real Harbinger"  
in New York City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, March 25—If you will look in the parks of New York City today you will find indubitable signs that Spring is here. It may be that it will be in sprouting buds and trees, it may be that the young grass is showing where the snow was yesterday. The signs are there, for Springtime is at hand. But the real harbinger is Dexter Fellowes. He wouldn't be here if it were not Springtime and it wouldn't be Springtime without Dexter Fellowes.

By this it should not be inferred that Dexter Fellowes makes the Springtime any more than that Dexter Fellowes is the product of Springtime. Dexter Fellowes is so well known that it is not necessary to say that he is the advance agent of the "most mammoth aggregation of the world's greatest wonders." He knows every adjective in the dictionary and he uses them advantageously for Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey's "greatest show on earth."

Mr. Fellowes says that the "greatest" circus will open at the new Madison Square Garden on March 31 and that this year there will be no animal acts which are even remotely suggestive of cruelty.

**FRUIT AMALGAMATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

VANCOUVER, March 16 (Special Correspondence)—After several weeks of negotiation, announcement has been made of the amalgamation of five fruit and vegetable cannery companies operating at various points in British Columbia. The companies included in the new merger are the Beach-Bakins Ltd., Victoria; National Cannery Ltd., Vancouver; Kamloops Cannery Ltd., Kamloops; the Pacific Berry Growers' Ltd., Haney; and the Okanagan Packers Ltd., Kelowna.

The various canners in the merger will have a joint capitalization of \$1,000,000. Hitherto the merging plants have been operating on a competitive basis, handling mixed and limited lines of produce. Such conditions made it impossible to develop any export market. Under the amalgamation, it is stated, there will be unification of sales effort, and a uniformity and volume of production that will warrant the cultivation of the British and foreign markets.

**"SAVE-THE-FOREST" WEEK**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Forestry experts and businessmen in British Columbia are co-operating in plans for "Save-the-Forest Week," a Canadian-American effort to educate the public in the need of forest protection. An impressive educational program is being arranged under the auspices of the Provincial Government, which for years has been fostering public instruction along these lines. Public organizations of all kinds will be asked to co-operate in this work by showing their members the necessity of preserving British Columbia's vast forest areas from destruction by fire.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

London, March 25  
By the Associated Press  
THE light in St. Helen's lighthouse, near Cambridge on the Isle of Wight, was kept flashing for three nights by the 14-year-old daughter of the lighthouse keeper. The girl was marooned there Saturday afternoon without food, except one loaf of bread and a small piece of cake, but nevertheless she carried out her father's duties valiantly.

Mr. Langtan, the keeper, and his wife rowed ashore last Saturday in a rough sea to fetch food and oil to the lighthouse, says the *Daily Mail*. While they were ashore the sea rose in its fury, and notwithstanding several attempts made in a lifeboat and motorboat the father and mother were unable to return to the beacon. Aside from anxiety for his daughter, left alone in the lighthouse, with scarcely any food, Mr. Langtan was distressed lest she would not realize the necessity of lighting the lamp, which is one of the most important along the coast. Great was his relief when punctually the light beamed and remained flashing throughout the night.

The sale raged all day Sunday, making vain the attempts of the lifeboat men and fishermen to take the boat back. Again night fell, and again the light shone at the appointed hour. As time passed the anxiety of the parents deepened; they pictured the girl as hungry, and perhaps frightened and going without sleep.

They and the girl, however, were to continue the ordeal, for Monday the gale was worse than ever, and passage across the three miles of raging seas was impossible.

The third night came, and again the light gleamed forth at the proper hour, as if the lighthouse keeper himself had been there at his task. Not until 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon did the sea quiet sufficiently to enable the parents to return. They reached the lighthouse in a motorboat. This was so badly buffeted by the waves that the crew did not venture to return to the mainland. As the flash worked regularly while Mr. and Mrs. Langtan were ashore, it was evident that the girl kept awake at night and wound every four hours the clockwork apparatus which turns the light.

Little Falls, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence

AT THE New York Central station here is a bootblack chair operated by a little Italian, Frank. For many years he has been on duty here, until his hair has grown quite gray. People have come to consider him one of the fixtures of the station.

The station is not a crowded one, and the holiday travel furnishes one of the few busy times during the year. It is a time when a business man is looking for extra trade, and it might be expected that Frank would consider it his harvest time.

When the writer entered the station he found Frank busy at his chair. His face was beaming and he seemed to take unusual care with his customer. Then the cause was learned. He was giving everyone who wanted it a shine free of charge, and said it was his Christmas present. It was his way of celebrating, and the public, as he said, res his family. He wanted to give something, and he offered the best he had. Many a traveler learned of that loving act and left the station with a humbler thought. To one at least it revealed the true spirit of Christmas.

**RUSSIA TO IMPORT CANADIAN LIVE STOCK**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the shipment of cattle and sheep from Vancouver Island to Russia and Siberia are being fostered by the British Columbia Department of

Agriculture, following the success of one trial shipment. A representative of Russian cattle and sheep breeders, who reached here a short time ago to arrange for the importation of Canadian stock, informed Vancouver Island farmers that Russia would import large numbers of sheep and cattle to replace herds which were depleted during the worst years of the revolution.

He took back to Russia with him a small number of sheep and purchased cattle, as well as a quantity of choice setting eggs. He plans to return here next fall to arrange for further shipments.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA SENDS SHEEP TO SIBERIA**

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Revival of sheep raising in Siberia, an industry that was nearly wiped out during the revolutions following the World War, is leading to a demand for pure bred stock from Canada.

The first shipment from British Columbia made within the past few days consisted of 22 head of Shropshire and Oxford breeds. The purchaser was Gregory Sakharof of Shkotovo, Siberia, a Russian who intends to engage in the raising of pure bred sheep on a large scale.

**VICTORIA MARBLE DEPOSITS**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Recent tests conducted here indicate that a large deposit of marble found outside this city is of high quality, suitable for monumental stone work. The deposit is considered of great value commercially and now that its quality is assured, further tests will be conducted by boring to ascertain its exact extent. Developed commercially, the marble would produce a large revenue for its owners, as it would command a wide market in western Canada. At present marble is imported at great expense.

## MEXICAN SCHOOL TO AID BUSINESS

American Railroad Club Is  
Shown How Education  
Will Help America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, March 25—American manufacturers will feel the benefits from the strong educational program now being furthered by President Calles in Mexico, a group of business men were told by Dr. Jose M. Puig Casauranc, secretary of education for the Mexican Government who was the chief speaker at a luncheon given at the Railroad Club here under the auspices of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Every Mexican freed from poverty and ignorance is a potential consumer of United States products," Dr. Puig Casauranc said. "The Department of Education in Mexico is fighting a very hard battle, but it will result in great benefit to the United States manufacturers."

"After 12 years of war, we have found almost desolation and ruin in Mexico. In order to transform the land into a real country, a real nation, we have a very difficult task before us; but we are working toward a point of realization when those of us who are more fortunate in Mexico will be ashamed to remain happy when thousands of others are absolutely miserable, because of ignorance and poverty."

"There are now 1,200,000 boys and girls in school in Mexico. When President Calles started his educational program, there were only 250 rural schools in the whole country. Now there are 3000. The number of students in the University of Mexico, in Mexico City has increased from 5000 to 10,000 during this time. By education we are hoping to transform the negative units of Mexico

into active units and to prepare the way for a better understanding between Mexico and the United States than there has ever been."

The problems of the Department of Education in Mexico were contrasted with that of educators of this country by Dr. Lester M. C. Wilson, assistant director of Teachers' College at Columbia University.

"The Department of Education in Mexico has not only to offer education, but to persuade the people that they want education," Dr. Wilson said. "It is the task not simply to teach the Indians to read and write, but to create conditions wherein a knowledge of reading and writing will be worth while, to fill these people again with the hope and ambitions to carry on the industrial progress that will make them happy."

Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, commended President Calles and the Mexican Government in its educational accomplishments and expressed his confidence in the ability of Mexico to rehabilitate itself.

Mr. Vauclain said that since 1921, the company he represents has done \$8,000,000 worth of business in Mexico, and that less than \$2,000,000 of this remains due. He added that the fact that Mexico is privileged to receive additional credit from his company as fast as she pays up this debt, is an indication of the confidence which is felt in Mexico's desire and ability to do the right thing.

James W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, spoke of the progress Mexico was making toward the happiness and prosperity of her people and predicted that even greater progress would be made in the future.

**CORNELL ASKS OPTIONAL DRILL**

ITHACA, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—Cornell University undergraduates have begun the circulation of petitions which will ask the president, Dr. Livingston Farrand, the faculty and trustees, to make military drill optional instead of compulsory.

## Strict Enforcement of Dry Law Pledged by Democracy of Maine

State Convention Adopts Platform Which Includes  
Planks for Business Economy and Aid to  
Agriculture and the Fisheries

PORTLAND, Me., March 25 (AP)—Maine Democrats face the June primary campaign today on a platform of impartial law enforcement, business economy, and aid to agriculture and the fisheries.

The platform was adopted at the close yesterday of the biennial state convention. Earlier, delegates heard Representative William A. Oldfield of Arkansas, Democratic whip of the House, predict success for his party at the polls this year. Representative Oldfield declared the Democrats would carry the House and Senate next fall.

Mayor Ernest L. McLean of Augusta, was introduced as the next Democratic governor. He is the only candidate so far in the field for the nomination.

**Honest Enforcement**

The resolution putting the convention on record in favor of strict enforcement of prohibition declared that "one of the fundamentals of our Government is respect for and obedience to legally constituted authority; we therefore pledge ourselves to an honest and impartial enforcement of the prohibitory and all other laws."

Emphasizing that Maine is primarily an agricultural state, but that development of farming has been retarded by lack of understanding of farming problems, the convention recommended a careful study of the situation and consideration of "the establishment of a more reasonable relation between the selling and purchasing value of the

farmer's dollar and of the problems of transporting and marketing farm products."

Ranking the Maine fisheries with agriculture in their importance to the State, the convention pledged a closer co-operation to that industry in bringing the workers engaged in it information and assistance as to methods, prices and markets.

**Maine Water Powers**

The convention expressed confidence that a solution would be found whereby the Maine water powers may be developed and the interests of the State conserved and safeguarded, and denounced as "vicious and dangerous" any attempt to divert water-power development into partisan channels. It also advocated electrification for the farms.

While favoring advertising for the State, the convention declared that such advertising "should be done by agencies that have no selfish interests to serve or personal ambitions to satisfy."

The party pledged itself to present "full and honest statement of the State's financial condition" and stood for "scientific revision of our tax laws to the end that there may be just and equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation."

The Democrats announced their purpose to "resist further attempts at centralization of government at Augusta and Washington and to favor the gradual repeal of all laws whereby the functions of municipalities and citizens are now usurped."

**White Rock**  
**Ginger Ale**

**Pale**

**It's at Your Favorite Restaurant and Hotel**

**It's Everywhere!**

WHEN tired of ordinary drinks give yourself the fresh enjoyment of White Rock Ginger Ale—the new pale Ginger Ale sensation made from the world renowned White Rock Water.

With meals, between meals—whenever you would welcome an out-of-the-ordinary drink—order White Rock Ginger Ale. It is the latest contribution to the happiness and comfort of the Nation! Enjoy some today.

Sold by grocers, delicatessen, drug and candy stores, and served at restaurants, soda fountains and hotels.

Bottled only at  
The White Rock Spring  
Waukesha, Wisconsin

## BOSTON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

*faces a most serious problem*

There has been contributed to date . . . \$709,000  
with a conditional gift of . . . 75,000  
Total . . . \$784,000

The Association needs . . . \$1,500,000  
for their New Building program but unless at least \$1,000,000  
is secured this week, the Association cannot proceed with the  
construction of the New Building.

This appeal is made to those who may not realize the serious  
situation confronting the Association.

No one in Boston wants to see the work curtailed.

**Do not wait to be called on**  
**If you haven't given, wont you give now?**  
**If you have given, will you give again?**

Send your contribution to George C. Lee, Treasurer, 70 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

Payments may be made semi-annually during next two years.

(This advertisement has been paid for by one who feels the situation is critical)



## UNUSUALLY HEAVY SCORING IN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

**C. M. Loeb Jr of Princeton Leads Individual Scorers With Low Total of 93—Every Team in Eastern League Makes Over 200 Points**

C. M. Loeb Jr. '26, of Princeton University, was the leading individual scorer of the intercollegiate season, completing, which incidentally was one of the heaviest if not the heaviest season in league history.	C. L. Hendricks '27, Princeton, 6	18
Not a team in the league made less than 200 points and Columbia, leading with 9 victories and 1 defeat.	Th. Schlossbach '28, Cornell 7	17
At any rate, no team has managed to equal the record of 100 points a year in the past 10 years although Yale Uni-	W. J. Madden '28, Columbia, 6	16
	T. C. Fuly '28, Dartmouth, 4	16
	J. P. Moynihan '26, Cornell, 6	15
	W. C. Fuly '28, Dartmouth, 4	15
	A. C. Breck '26, Yale, 3	13
	R. F. Kirchmeyer '26, Columbia 5	12
	J. M. Jordan '28, Dartmouth, 3	12
	A. E. Nully '27, Dartmouth, 4	9
	D. B. Cox '28, Yale, 2	8
	W. C. Fuly '28, Dartmouth, 4	8
	D. L. Oliver '27, Dartmouth, 4	8
	E. J. Conell '28, Pennsylvania, 3	8
	W. C. Fuly '28, Dartmouth, 4	7

erity in 1917 scored 326 points.	J. F. Zanger '28, Dartmouth.....	2	2
The surprise part of it was that, although the team was very unusually high, Loeb's leading total of 93 points in the individual class is with one exception, the lowest since 1917.	W. Sullivan '26, Columbia.....	2	2
Loeb's record of 93 points is the second large number of players scoring over 20 points accounts for this unusual record. The runner-up, W. G. McCullough '28, Princeton.....	W. D. Hartner 'Princeton.....	2	3
McCullough's 89 points at Columbia, is the runnerup in individual scoring with 89 points. Laub's record of 21 points in one game which was the best, was during the first week of the season.	J. D. S. Coleman '27, Yale.....	2	4
Laub performed this feat in the opening and closing games of Columbia's league schedule.	R. F. Frankel '28, Yale.....	0	0
Laub took the lead in scoring in the first week of competition, but Loeb passed him in the second week and held the lead for the rest of the season. All the teams used a large number of substitutes this year and the surprise was that the record was not broken.	H. R. McCullough '26, Yale.....	1	0
	H. K. Benson '27, Dartmouth.....	1	0
	S. E. Smith '26, Columbia.....	1	0
	C. B. Potter '27, Columbia.....	1	0
	A. F. Kaufmann '27, Princeton.....	0	1
	M. W. Chapman '27, Penn.....	0	1
	A. F. Thompson '27, Penn.....	0	1

## SYRACUSE CREWS GET OUT ON SENECA RIVER

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25—Ice

men who are up along the leading scorers give prospects for a tighter race to the finish in scoring points. The work, Capt. M. S. Duke says, is to correct a University of Georgia mention. Starting with a mediocre team, the coach has worked to build among the squad members that enabled the Thacans to capture their first varsity title in 1964. The team in a triple tie for third place with

Yale University, although playing hard and enthusiastically most of the season, was not as consistent as it starts, duplicating its performance of last year. Many times the Blue showed much strength on the offensive and the Red could not keep pace. The high scoring added to the interest of the league competition, from the start to the end. Good marksmanship and aggressiveness were the features of the season. There were many who could shoot accurately and with great speed. The Red won the floor and therefore the heavy

scoring does not cast any reflections upon the defensive work of the teams which was also of a high order. The individual records follow:

	Goals—
C. M. Loeb Jr. '26, Princeton.....	22 93
W. G. Laub '26, Columbia.....	23 80
John Rothfield '27, Cornell.....	23 80
M. S. Dake '26, Cornell.....	18 62
A. A. Mannheim.....	16 52
Paul A. Lusk '27, Penn.....	17 61
R. F. Langdell '28, Dartmouth.....	16 52
W. C. Lusk '27, Cornell.....	16 52
F. R. Lindsay '27, Penn.....	13 49
R. M. Albee '26, Cornell.....	12 48
W. C. Mack '26, Penn.....	12 48
J. H. Simmen '27, Yale.....	15 47

E. L. Jackson	28, Yale	10	43
E. J. Keefe	28, Connecticut	11	37
E. E. Picken	27, Dartmouth	11	37
E. J. Picken	28, Yale	11	37
W. G. Heep Jr.	28, Dartmouth	11	35
W. E. Wood	28, Yale	11	35
W. J. McCabe	27, Princeton	12	33
C. E. Ward	28, Yale	12	33
B. H. Whitaker Jr.	28, Dartmouth	12	31
G. D. Bryant	28, Yale	12	31
G. D. Chittenden	28, Cornell	12	26
G. D. Chittenden	28, Cornell	12	26
G. D. Chittenden	28, Cornell	12	26
M. E. Morris	28, Columbia	12	23
H. S. Day	27, Dartmouth	8	26
H. S. Day	27, Dartmouth	8	26
H. S. Day	27, Dartmouth	8	26

F. D. Rossmondo 26, Cornell, S 4 20  
 Phones—Homewood 3600, 2400

**Farmlands Dairy**  
 DITCH BROTHERS, Inc.  
*"Baltimore's Oldest Dairy"*  
 11-13-15 East Twenty-First Street

**Mano Swartz**

*Baltimore's  
 Great Apparel Store  
 Baltimore, Md.*

**ROSE KEATING-  
 Corset Specialist**  
 319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland  
*Ready-to-Wear and Custom-Made  
 Corsets, Etc.*

**Fur Storage**  
**New Storage Rates**  
 Be sure to consult us.  
 225 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

**Corsets and Trimmings**  
 Corsets from \$3.00 to \$25.00

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**Special Table of Articles**  
 at 50c, \$1, \$2.50  
 and \$5 Each  
 On Our Second Floor

**Everything Man Wears**

**CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP**  
 Collar-Hug Clothes,  
 Baltimore and Liberty Sts.  
 BALTIMORE, MD.

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**WILLIAM J. HALLIDAY**

Flora 1856 **Florist** Liberty 3356

321 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.  
MISS S. C. GROVES

**SAVING HAVING**

11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.  
Shirtmakers and Haberdashers

Exclusive designs in  
**Spring Neckwear for Men**  
1.00 to 5.00 each

**W. J. Halliday**

PLUMBING AND HEATING  
**G**EOURGE **H**OWARD  
**OOD** **HONEST** **W**ILKIE  
**ORK**

*Wells*  
 Charles Street at Lexington  
 BALTIMORE  
**BALTIMORE'S**

Residence Phone, Liberty 7303  
Office and Shop, Liberty 8752  
5227 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md.

## QUALITY STORE

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1



# SUNSET STORIES

Pongolo and Qum Go to a Party

PONGOLO and Qum had been going to school at the mission station for quite a while. Together with all the other little Zulu children they had learned to weave baskets, plant vegetable gardens, do simple sums, and now they were learning to read. But Zulu children, like other children, enjoy holidays, and the summer holidays were at hand. The white lady had told the children they were all to come to a party one day before the holidays began, and they were to bring their parents and relatives.

There was much talking and preparation at the "kraals." The mothers and fathers all said they would come, for they loved nothing better than meeting together for some fun. They were accustomed to going to dances and feasts, but they did not know what the white lady's party would be like. One thing was certain, they must wear their best for the occasion.

The mothers, and aunts, and sisters put on their bead ornaments, beautiful woven belts, bracelets, and anklets, also blue cloths embroidered in bead patterns. The fathers, uncles, and brothers took their shields, made of ox-hide, finely polished knob-kerry sticks, bead ornaments, and big tufts of feathers on their heads. Pongolo wore the pink dotted frock the mission lady had given her, and Qum wore his little white shirt.

When they all arrived at the mission station they found a big grassy patch had been cut and cleared for them, and when they had greeted the mission lady they sat in a circle on the grass, waiting for the fun to begin.

The white lady said they would have races, first the men, then the women, then the girls and boys, and lastly the small children. The little herd boys ran faster than anybody else. They were so used to chasing swift cattle and goats, that they were nearly as swift themselves, and everybody applauded when they raced like the wind over the short green

grass. The toddlers made everybody laugh, because some ran backward and some forward, and some ran to their parents instead of to the winning post.

They had a potato race which was quite new to the Zulus, and in the

egg-and-spoon race they nearly all dropped their eggs, because they were not used to small metal spoons, having only big wooden ones in their homes. For prizes the men received money, the women and girls beads and soap, and the boys and children sweets. There was to be a big tug-of-war at the end for the men. The two teams were chosen and the tug began. The women encouraged and cheered and the struggle was hot and long. At last one team was pulled over the line, and the sports were at an end. Then everybody lined up for a "thank-you" dance for the mission lady. The women and girls danced in front, and the men in several rows at the back. Singing and dancing, and clapping their hands rhythmically, they advanced toward the white lady, every now and again a dancer running forward to express individual thanks. They circled round the grass plot several times, and then, still singing and dancing, they all returned to their "kraals."

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Well, that moving business isn't as bad as I thought it was.

I expected the Boss to show me a nice, big home when we got over to Highland Avenue but all I saw was a lot of brick and lumber.

And shortly afterward he was talking to one of the workmen and I heard him tell the Boss it would be five or six weeks before the house would be ready for us to move into.

That made me feel pretty good, because I mean I have plenty of time to use my bones. I have saved up at home.

And besides, I don't believe the new place is going to be half bad. Just look at the big yard. exclaimed the Boss. It will be a great place for you to run and frolic around in!

## Spring Notes

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE silent impulse which stirs birds to various activities is strange and inexplicable through any process of human logic. The urge which stirs the blue-winged warblers and the orchard orioles southward while yet summer's mantle o'erspreads the northland is no more explainable than the mysterious impulse which induces the white-breasted nuthatches to change their nasal "yank, yank" of winter into a series of gentle little notes, a very pleasant ditty, in early February, long before the advent of the slightest visible sign of spring. In fact, during the coldest weather of the whole year.

At our home in a suburb of Boston these dainty acrobats have the honor of being the first harbingers of spring, not because of being the first arrivals of the migrants,—for they favor us with their presence all winter,—but by virtue of being the openers of the spring chorus. At daybreak on the cold mornings of early February, we heard them in the elm trees; and although they were frequent visitors at our feeding stations, they did not sing while under our observation. Apparently this early breaking into song is a fixed habit with the nuthatches, as we have heard them under similar conditions for several years. By the time the robins and bluebirds arrive, these move along to their summer homes in the cool woods of northern New England and Canada. Nuthatches, hairy and downy woodpeckers,

chickadees, starlings, and bluejays have made up the bulk of our bird population during the winter, with an occasional call from some chance visitor. Not a songful group, to be sure, but their presence has greatly enlivened the dull wintry days.

If you halt from the Old Dominion, or have been associated with her citizens, it is likely that you have heard the cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), called the Virginia redbird. On the other hand, if you were bred in old Kentucky or belong to that numerous band which fell under the magic spell of James Lane Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal" a quarter of a century ago, it is more than likely that you have accepted the name Kentucky cardinal for the favorite bird of the South. Next to the mockingbird, the cardinal is the most popular of southern minstrels; and many, no doubt because of its really magnificent coat, would place it first of all. And there is a reason, an excellent one, if you please, for all this popularity. Imagine a bird as large as a catbird, clad in an all-over costume of bright rose red,

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even to the thick bill, with just enough black about the head and breast to enhance the brilliancy of his coat. Besides, the long tail and prominent crest add appreciably to the cardinal's aristocratic appearance. Were the redbird's brilliant costume its only appeal, it would still be a favorite. But it also has a delightful song. Both male and female sing a series of clear ringing notes quite in keeping with their smart appearance. The notes of this bird are always sprightly and full of cheer. Some admirers even use the word "famous" in describing its vocal accomplishments. Oliver Thorne Miller, wise observer, describes the cardinal's song as "a loud whistle into which usually enters quite frequently the sound q! q! q! and a peculiar long drawn out e-e sometimes syllabled as

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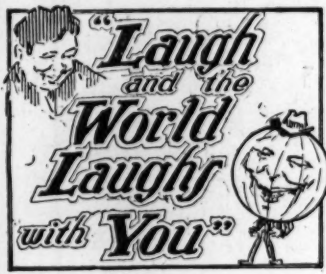
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All the deputies were busy assisting the taxpayers in preparing their tax returns on the last day of filing, when a Negro came in and sat down by the desk of one of the assistants.  
"What is your net income?" asked the deputy.  
"Well, sah," replied the Negro, "Ah hasn't got none. Dat's what Ah come in here fo—to get you to fix it up."

"Send a shilling's worth of meat out to my house," wrote a man to his butcher; adding, "If there is no one at home just poke it through the keyhole."—Pearson's.

"That lecturer brings things home to me I've never seen before."  
"So does our laundryman."

It costs four or five dollars to prepare for a picnic, and a good heavy rain is frequently worth it. —Detroit News.

He: "When shall we be married?"  
She: "Soon, I hope, but I am distressed every time I think of giving up my good position."  
He: "You don't have to give it up, dear. I'll give up mine!"

Brown: "I understand that Senator Green wanted you to act as his private secretary."  
Simmons: "He did, but I wouldn't accept the position because I would have to sign everything 'Green per Simmons.'" —N. Y. C. Lines Magazine.

An Englishman, on his first visit to Boston, was having breakfast at the Parker House. Of course, he asked the waiter to bring him "some of those Parker House rolls that we hear so much about, and the usual Sunday morning breakfast."  
In due course the meal was set before him, and he speedily seized

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one of the little brown delicacies and took a good bite. Unable to swallow the mouthful, he removed the contents with much embarrassment and as little ostentation as possible.  
Summoning the waiter, he confided that something untoward had happened to the roll. Whereupon the waiter exclaimed: "Why, sir, that's not a Parker House roll; it's a codfish cake."

A little girl was playing "school" with her dolls. She spelt out A-S-E-T to her class, and her mother, who was sitting near, said: "Well, dear, and what does that spell?"  
"Oh, I don't know," replied the child. "I'm the teacher."—Tit-Bits.

"How much are your apples?"  
"Three for a dime."  
"How much for one?"  
"Five cents."  
"Well, I'll buy the other two."

Bride-to-be: "Do you know that the girls are giving a breakfast shower?"  
"What are they serving, grapefruit?"—Life.

Teacher: "You must control that laughing!"  
James: "But I can't."  
"The crystal of my watch is broken and the hands keep ticking me."

PENNSYLVANIA SCANS  
PRIMARY ELECTIONS

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 25 (Special)—Indications are one-sixth of Pennsylvania's solid Republican congressional delegation of 36 men will not be candidates for renomination in the May primary election. Two, and possibly another member, of the delegation will be candidates for statewide nominations and three have announced intention not to seek renomination.

One of the congressional nomination contests of unusual interest will be in a northwestern district, where Gen. George C. Rickards, recently head of the militia bureau of the War Department, is a candidate for Republican nomination against H. J. Bixler.

In one of the Allegheny districts M. Clyde Kelly will be candidate for renomination, although much mentioned as possible entry in the Republican gubernatorial race. His congressional papers are on file.

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## AGRICULTURE FOR UNEMPLOYED NEW LAND PROPOSAL IN ENGLAND

Projects Seek to Free Land in Town and Country for Community Benefit—Room for 500,000 Workers Seen

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8.—The great Liberal Land Conference, specially called by Lord Oxford to consider Mr. Lloyd George's two land reports (produced by a committee which has been sitting for nearly three years to inquire into the many problems affecting the agricultural and town land of England), after three days of debate, ended by adopting important proposals which mark a radical advance along the line of land reform. The new proposals aim at freeing the land in country and town in the interests of the community and nation. Faced with a permanent army of 1,000,000 unemployed, due mostly to changed commercial conditions in world markets since the war, the Liberal Party believes it can employ at least half these men by reviving agriculture, and hopes the increased spending power of the new land workers will stimulate employment in other industries where unemployment is most acute.

There is reasonable belief among experts that of the £340,000,000 spent annually in buying food from overseas, at least £275,000,000 can be grown in Great Britain, under more intensive cultivation, on the thousands of acres now lying idle or being used for purposes of sport or pleasure. To unlock this waste land and give it back to the farmers, small holders, and farm workers is the main object of the new proposals.

Approximately there are 900,000 landless farm workers who would benefit if these new proposals are put into effect and would have the opportunity for the first time in agricultural history to rise to the position of farmers. Commencing credit for the farm worker is part of the new scheme and a complete system of agricultural education is to be introduced in every village. The Liberal promoters of these proposals hope to stop the emigration of the best youth who leave the rural areas for lands of opportunity overseas, and to give it a "chance to colonize England."

The proposals for town planning will, it is hoped, abolish slums in which about 3,000,000 people live and insure open spaces and playing fields in town areas. Commercial and industrial enterprise, according to these plans, would be freed from taxes on improvements, and land wanted for industry and communal expansion would be available at a fair price.

TIN PLATE MILLS ACTIVE  
PITTSBURGH, March 25.—Tin plate mills are operating at 35 per cent of capacity, with output at this rate sold for the entire first half of this year. Canners are seeking another record pack of fruits and vegetables, and have covered requirements far in advance to insure an adequate supply of tin plate.

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# Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

## Music News and Reviews

### Chamber Orchestra Concert in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 11.—Anthony Bernard and his London Chamber Orchestra, at a concert in Aeolian Hall on March 5, began their program with the Bandenburger Concerto No. 2 by Bach and ended with the big G minor symphony by Mozart, while between stood the Rhapsody for clarinet and orchestra by Debussy, the "Suite de Pulcinella" of Pergolesi-Stravinsky, and the Concerto for cello and orchestra by Delius (soloist, Beatrice Harrison).

Now this particular Brandenburg Concerto is splendid musical material—too sympathetic for a solo flute, solo oboe, solo violin and orchestra. The true solvent must always have been, then as now, the strings. Bach's music forges straight ahead with hardly any give and take between the instruments. The reading under Anthony Bernard also forged straight ahead without synthetic differentiation of detail. It was the string players, with their vitality, who really carried the thing through.

Today Stravinsky is perhaps the greatest expert in the art of scoring the world has ever seen. His "Suite de Pulcinella" contains the witliest (and dare one say it?), prettiest turns of fancy expressed in terms of brilliantly original orchestration, and his treatment of the string instruments is as fresh as it is important in the general effect.

Debussy's Rhapsody for clarinet and orchestra, short but distinctive, combines in quiet surety several qualities that are often separated. The dreamily beautiful thoughts and sounds, instead of floating idly, follow a natural and convincing course of development. Its rare quality is well displayed by the clarinet playing of Frederick Thurston.

The British Women's Symphony Orchestra cannot yet command such uniform good quality as obtains in Anthony Bernard's orchestra, but it is steadily growing into a fine band under the training of its conductor, Dr. Sargent. The concert it gave at Queen's Hall on March 9 marks an advance on earlier appearances. The strings are still the strength of the orchestra. In Parry's "English Suite" and the "Elegie" from Tchaikovsky's Suite for strings alone, their fine tone, precision of bowing and musical impulse were first rate. Praise would have been unqualified but for some minor mishaps. No band can excel till all its members follow the fundamental rule of orchestral playing, "Look at the conductor." The accompanying, however, was good in Dvořák's Concerto for cello and orchestra, and dispensed more consistent vitality than the solo, played by Beatrice Harrison.

The Chamber Music Players gave their concert at Wigmore Hall on the same day. Albert Sammons, Lionel Tertis, Cedric Sharpe, and the Omaha Murdock composed the piano in the same way. It is not one more than another who inspires their performance when they combine in ensemble. All are inspired alike, and whether the work they play is as hackneyed as Schumann's Piano Quartet in E flat, as familiar as Brahms' in C minor, or as foreign as Dvořák's in E flat, they play with such vital beauty that the music comes as if fresh minted from the thoughts of the composer. M. M. S.

### St. Louis Symphony Ends Forty-sixth Season

ST. LOUIS, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—With the following program, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Rudolph Ganz, closed the forty-sixth season of its history.

Handel.....Concerto Grosso in B minor "Frank.".....Symphony in D minor Rimsky-Korsakov

Orchestral Suite from the Opera "Siegfried"

Borodin

Polyvalent Dances from "Prince Igor"

A feature of considerable interest to the audience was that Mr. Ganz, directing from the piano in the style of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, played the piano-forte part in the Concerto Grosso. Thus Handel himself played and directed 200 years ago. This Concerto Grosso was the final work of a series of 12, all composed within the short span of a month. Mr. Ganz played in true ensemble style, and the whole gave the effect of Old World atmosphere.

Handel composed in a year's time perhaps as much as César Franck composed in a lifetime. Handel composed too much; Franck, perhaps, too little. Much of Handel is unimportant; we treasure every scrap of César Franck. The one is often trivial and insincere, but in his great moments he is supreme; the other never trifles, but is of an inflexible nobility.

The season has been one of fine programs and excellent playing. Mr. Ganz is taking his place as one of the notable orchestral conductors.

The season in St. Louis came actually to a close with the last "pop" concert. On this program, Mr. Ganz, Michael Guskoff, concertmaster of the orchestra, and Max Steinfeld, first cellist, played the Theme and Variations from the Trio in A minor by Tchaikovsky. Another important feature of this concert was the introduction to St. Louis of Louis Kroll's orchestral setting of an Oriental subject, "The Temple of Isis." A tremendous composition, this, with strongly conceived musical pictures, breathless "working out," and big, finely-built climaxes. Mr. Kroll has recently been engaged as musical director of the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

Mr. Ganz and the orchestra are to be on tour for two weeks.

### Gieseking Soloist With

### Cincinnati Symphony

CINCINNATI, March 20 (Special Correspondence).—No piano playing more magnificent than that of Walter Gieseking has been heard at concerts given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in many seasons. Playing the Brahms B flat major

planoforte concerto at the orchestra's seventh pair of concerts, he made the program wholly his own, in spite of the fact that in the numbers listed the orchestra played as it has not played since early in the year.

Hearing Gieseking, the listener forgot he was sitting in the concert room listening to a pianist of great ability play a familiar concerto. Instead he was wrapped in the quickening flame which is this music, and other things became of minor importance. Mr. Reiner and the orchestra gave the pianist an accompaniment worthy to stand beside his achievement. It was one of the best things the orchestra has done this year. For his playing of the cello solo in the third movement Karl Kirksmith won for himself a part in the ovation.

Opening the program was Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik." In presenting this fragile, delicately artificial and wholly lovely serenade the string choir played as they have not played in many concerts. The perfection which was theirs early in the year was again recaptured, nor was there any flaw in Mr. Reiner's reading of the score.

Schubert's Ninth Symphony filled the second part of the program. The coolness, the freshness and the sustained beauty of this music were admirably brought out in the performance given it.

At the Saturday evening concert Mr. Reiner was unable to conduct and so, at the last minute, Ralph Lyford, associate conductor, mounted the conductor's stand. The concert was quite equal to that of Friday afternoon.

### Philadelphia Orchestra; Harmati's Prize Quartet

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Last week's program of the Philadelphia Orchestra had little of novelty about it. Two of the three numbers were "repeats," one by request and the other presumably so. These were the "Tales from the Vienna Woods" of Johann Strauss, whose 100th anniversary is being observed this year, and the Fifth Symphony of Schubert.

The opening number was the ever-beautiful "Rosamunde" music of Schubert, consisting of the overture, an entr'acte and the ballet music. Seldom indeed has an equal number of exquisite melodies been written in such compact form as this orchestra's with such unerring taste. Mr. Stokowski played the work with full appreciation of its melodic beauties and the members of the orchestra, especially the solo instruments, gave of their best in beauty of tone.

The feature of the last concert of the Chamber Music Association for the present season, in the Bellevue yesterday, was the first performance anywhere of the string quartet in E minor, by Sandor Harmati, now conductor of the Omaha Symphony Orchestra, which won the prize of \$500 offered by the Chamber Music Association last season.

This work was performed by the New York String Quartet. Each of the movements except the scherzo bears a title to indicate the general emotional content. The work is, roughly speaking, in sonata form, although there are many deviations. Harmonically, it is rather "modern," notably in the slow movement, and it is decidedly Hungarian in its rhythms.

The composition is not strikingly original either in musical content or in workmanship, although it is fully up to the standards which have marked prize-winning string quartets in the United States in the last decade or two. The scherzo, while not the most original of the four movements, is still the best single movement of the quartet, and was the most enthusiastically received by the audience. The performance was excellent, although the work is very difficult.

### Stravinsky in Holland

THE HAGUE, March 2 (Special Correspondence).—A short stay in Holland has offered the admirers of Igor Stravinsky—and they proved to be numerous and ardent—the opportunity for expressing their enthusiasm for this modern Russian

composer. Perhaps one must not use the word "modern," as he decidedly declared to one of his interviewers, "I am not modern, I am absolutely incompetent to judge modernities, and I understand nothing of atonality." He considers his development as a continuation of the Glinka-Tchaikovsky line.

The public, that on Feb. 23 filled the large Amsterdam concert hall to the last seat, reached such heights of enthusiasm for Stravinsky's direction of his "Sacre du Printemps" as have seldom been witnessed here. It must have given the impression that the composer had been fully understood. A well-known musician said that he had to hear and study much more of the master's work before he could fully feel its merits, but the audience behaved, he added, as if they had enjoyed a simple sonatina by Mozart!

Praise must be given to the Amsterdam Orchestra which, during Willem Mengelberg's absence, had been directed by Pierre Monteux. Monteux is a great admirer of Stravinsky, and under the Frenchman's guidance the "Sacre" had been studied and rehearsed some months before. Stravinsky unequivocally expressed his admiration for this orchestra. He did it after the performance of the "Sacre" and had his second Suite, "Pieces Infantines," performed for the first time in Europe by the same orchestra as a tribute to its excellence.

## The Plain of Micoatl

IN MEXICO, to this day, there is no cicerone like Mide. Calderon de la Barca. Not even the voluble, prejudiced, priceless Mr. Terry of the Guide Book. He will direct you to the railway stations, that were not there 75 years ago, but for gay, wise and witty presence to accompany you on side trips from Mexico, choose no other than the Scottish-American wife of the Spanish Minister to Mexico in 1839. She is long since available in the Everyman edition, to be had in English at most of the book stores in Mexico City.

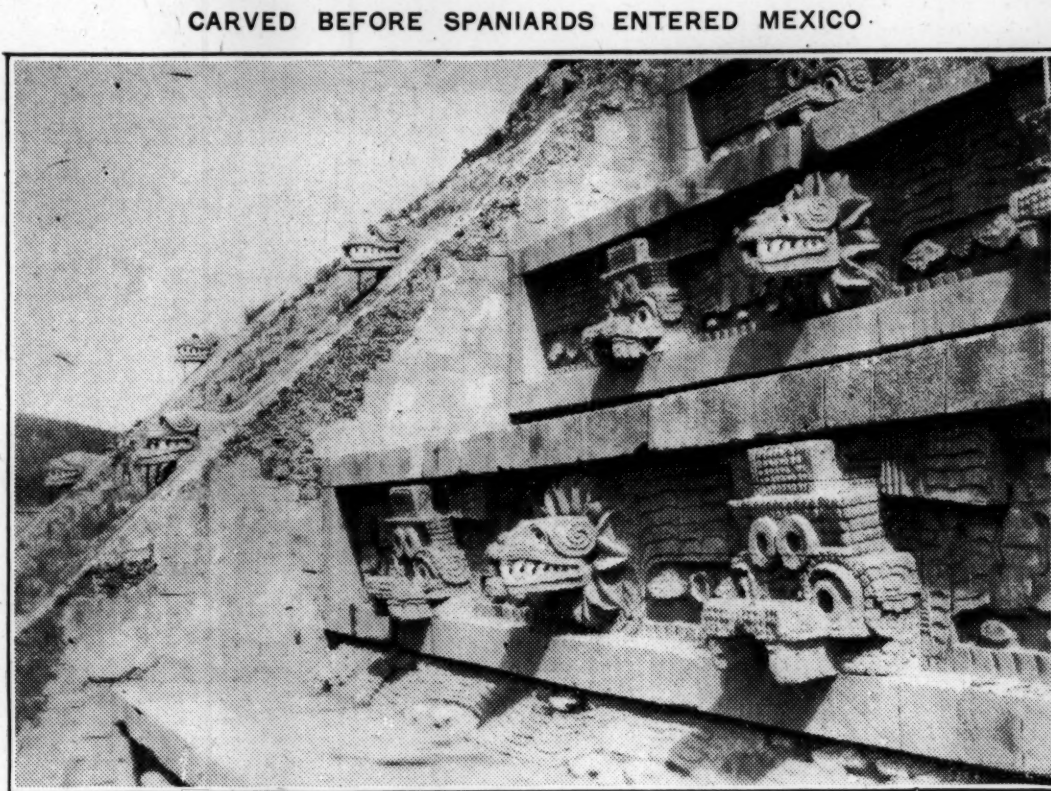
"We set off," she writes, describing a May time journey by diligence in the spring of 1840, to the hospitable hacienda of the district, a grand gallop, drivers and outriders giving, from time to time, the most extraordinary shrieks to encourage the horses and to amuse themselves, wild and shrill enough to frighten any civilized quadruped. The road grew more picturesque as we advanced, and at length our attention was arrested by the sight of the two great pyramids, which rise to the east of the town of San Juan Teotihuacan, which are mentioned by Humboldt, and have excited the curiosity and attention of every succeeding traveler.

"The huge masses were consecrated to the sun and moon, which, in the time of Cortes, were represented by two vast stone idols, covered with gold. The conquerors made use of the gold, and broke the idols in pieces, by order of the first bishop of Mexico. Unfortunately, our time was too limited to give them more than a passing observation."

"Numerous small idols made of baked clay are to be seen both there and in the plains adjoining. The Indians, their dislike to guide travelers to these pyramids, and their reluctance to do so has increased the popular belief of the existence of great concealed treasures near or in them."

The whole plain on which these great pyramids stand was formerly called Micoatl, and the hundreds of smaller pyramids which surround the larger ones (the Temples of the Sun and Moon) are symmetrically disposed in the town of San Juan Teotihuacan, composed for the ancient warriors, an Aztec or Toltec Persepolis, or rather, a roofless Westminster Abbey. So few of the ancient teocallis now remain, and these being nearly the only traces now existing of that extraordinary race, we regretted not being able to devote some time to their examination.

Today there is a small museum in San Juan Teotihuacan, where one may examine the little images and treasures of obsidian and jade. The Mexican ministries have supported archaeological work, slowly uncovering the bases of the pyramids, and showing city upon city in this sandy and mysterious region. There are



Primitive Sculptures Near the Pyramid of the Sun, San Juan de Teotihuacan.

### Carved Before Spaniards Entered Mexico

the deserts of Egypt; its pyramids so high, but even more mysterious. The dogs that guard its ruins, carved in stone, are recognized by the Spaniards as the same as the Dogs of Fo. Long before the Mayan civilization flourished, these monuments were built. So little we know, as we stand on an eminence and survey the hooded mounds and the sweep of landscape in the maize and silver sunshine of modern Mexico.

## "False Pretences" in Boston

Copley Theater—Sixty-third week of the resident company under E. E. Clive's direction, presenting for the first time on any stage "False Pretences," a comedy in three acts by the late, Mr. J. M. Barrie.

Margot Jobling.....May Ediss Rita Welford.....Helga Lundin Lady Simpson.....Alan Mowbray Mr. Atkinson.....Terence Neill Lady Jobling.....Elsbeth Dudgeon Sir Percy Jobling.....Victor Tandy John Craig.....C. Wordley Hulst Doctor Rolo Peck.....Norman Cannon Reverend Paul Welford.....Charles Vane The Broxborough Folios.....Sibyl Shaw Eunice Blake, Mollie Hicks, Ruth Ada Weeks.....Katherine Standing Mr. Pettigrew.....W. E. Watts Adam Baxter.....E. E. Clive Mr. Bird.....Alfred Woods Mr. Wright.....Victor Tandy Mr. Mounce.....Edward Jepson Mr. Atkinson.....Gerald Rogers Mr. Clive.....Roger Wheeler Mr. Clamworthy.....Terence Neill

Like a repetition of the first night this company appeared under Mr. Clive's direction a year ago last fall, was the enthusiasm of last evening's audience, which occupied every seat in the house. Prolonged handclapping and even cheers greeted the return of Mr. Clive from his New York play-producing activities in connection with the presentation of special casts in comedies acted earlier in the season for the first time in America, "The Creaking Chair" and "The Sport of Kings." Mr. Clive responded to the audience after the first act, but there was such whole-heartedness behind his words that his hearers were satisfied with his simple "Thank you." Mr. Hay made a witty address after the second act in which he paid high compliment to the company and the audiences at the Copley.

Mr. Hay's newest comedy touches deeper than his earlier merely hinted

### AMUSEMENTS

#### BOSTON

#### Anne Nichols Presents

#### ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

#### CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

#### COPLEY

#### FALSE PRETENCES

#### A New Comedy by IAN HAY

#### SPURBERT

#### PLYMOUTH

#### Wm. HODGE

#### The JUDGE'S HUSBAND

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#### Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

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#### WOODS THEATRE, Chicago

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#### FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

### False Pretences in Boston

at. The story revolves around a gentle sage of an English village and his spunky granddaughter. She teaches social dancing as a means of eking out a living for herself and the sage. Every Saturday evening he dispenses knowledge to the group of neighbors who assemble in his library. That the library is not what it seems, that for all his erudition he is unable to read or write, that the granddaughter also has her ways of making believe she is happy—these freshly imagined play elements, together with a romantic minor story, give a hint of the drift of a plot.

In outcome the story satisfies, for the worthy folk receive their deserts. Baxter, the sage, has only the good of others at heart, and finally he is freed from an unhappiness of pretense that has hung over him for many years. His release comes in one of those confession scenes that have often been used for tragic effect in plays. Mr. Hay has found a logical way for Baxter to become happier man ever at the end.

Mr. Clive acted Baxter with that

glow that comes only from an inner state of benevolence. His portrait of the sage merited the term of saint applied by one of the neighbors. "What if he can't read or write?" said another, "a man can walk with God without being in correspondence with him!" Like the ending of an allegory was the close of the play, when Baxter found that he had not forfeited the confidence of his disciples. Mr. Clive's face took on a radiance as Baxter exclaimed, as in prayer, that he who had withheld nothing had gained everything.

The others all filled in their strokes of the picture, which always focuses upon Baxter. Katherine Standing was the practical woman, who still managed to keep a large reserve of sweetness for those who would appreciate it. Her scenes with Norman Cannon, who plays a bashful doctor, were steadily humorous and human. How Mr. Cannon managed to keep a straight face until the close, when the girl taught the doctor how to laugh, is something to wonder at. Miss Ediss made a real and likeable personage out of Margot, the pleasure-loving girl who had first attracted the doctor's fancy. Victor Tandy played two roles with clear differentiation and W. E. Watts was Pettigrew, who was determined to be revenged upon the sage's granddaughter for giving him a tongue lashing.

"Is Zat So?" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., March 9.—At the Apollo Theater, "Is Zat So?" a

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#### THE TALK OF CHICAGO

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#### La Bohème

#### JOHN GILBERT

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### comedy by James Gleason and

### Richard Taber. The cast:

### Eddie "Chick" Cowan, Robert Armstrong

### H. A. "Hap" Hurley, James Gleason

### Clifton Blackburn, Anthony Bushell

### Sue Blackburn Parker

### May Brandon-Thomas

### Florence Hanley, Joe Wallace

### Robert Parker, George Curzon

### Marie Westrell, Marjorie Crossland

### Master James Blackburn Parker

### Grace Hobart, Gwen Manning

### Fred Hobart, R. Heaton Grey

### John Duffy, Jack Perry

### Angie Van Alstyne, Betty Williamson

### Smith, Charles Buckmaster

### There were doubts before the pro-

### duction of this play as to its proba-

### bilities of success in London, owing

### to the local peculiarities of charac-

### terization, setting and language. So

### far as the language is concerned the

### program provides a glossary of the

### slang which, however, is usually so

### expressive that one only consults the

### glossary to confirm one's suspicions.

### As for the two principal characters,

### they are human and genuinely

### humorous, and it is these qualities

### that make them so popular. This

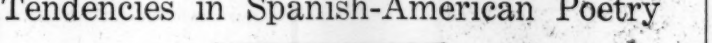


Der Herold der Christian Science  
Le Heraut de Christian Science  
Christian Science Quarterly

all long remember how he left my  
house, lingeringly, smiling more than  
ever, and with soft protestations of  
esteem.—Sir Edmund Gosse, in  
"Silhouettes."

—Mother Spain has at present  
—more fluid than is the Mexi-  
—Gonzales Martinez, or more outen-  
—than the Uruguayan poetess

meadow, and the wandering bees  
sought in vain in those other woods  
for the loveliness of the stained  
appleblossom. — Henry Williamson,  
in "The Lone Swallows."



## Tendencies in Spanish-American Poetry

—Mother Spain has at present  
—more fluid than is the Mexi-  
—Gonzales Martinez, or more outen-  
—than the Uruguayan poetess

and layman that we in America

wood—beautiful in spring with apple blossom, uncurling brakefern, silver birch and sheen of bluebell—no birds sang as alone I walked among its violated sanctities. It was the

## The Children's Day

its violated sanctities. It was the

## A Safe, Still Night

s—what countless systems there  
 cept space like a soft trace of light  
 felt the might and strength of  
 d."—From "Jane Eyre," by Char-  
 te Brontë.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

the shadows of the western sea.  
R. W. Yan Liew,

woods,  
he keeps his glittering course.

100

the Scriptures

7 Falmouth St., Back Bay Sta  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

**PUBLISHERS' AGENT**

Figure 1. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene initiated by  $\text{SnCl}_4$  in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 h. The concentration of the initiator was  $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$ . The concentration of the monomer was (a)  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (b)  $2.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (c)  $3.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (d)  $4.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (e)  $5.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (f)  $6.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (g)  $7.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (h)  $8.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , (i)  $9.0 \times 10^{-2}$ , and (j)  $1.0 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol/L}$ .



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Penny Wise

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Judge Wiseman and his young daughter, Penelope, live in the Middle West. Margaret, a faithful Scotch woman, being their housekeeper. The judge makes a decision which he feels will be a wise one for Penelope (or Penny Wise as he calls her). He decides to send her to Brooks Manor, a school in the East where her mother had been before her. Penelope finds that her roommate is Virginia Lee, and is introduced to the house mother, Miss Andrews. Merry Polly Gray adopts her as her new girl. When the Brooks girls visit Hope Farm, a near-by orphanage, where they each adopt an orphan for the school year, Penelope chooses Mary, much to Mary's delight. Judge Wiseman arrives at Brooks Manor on a visit and is given an eager welcome. Penelope asks his advice about something that is troubling her, and they visit Hope Farm and take Mary to the village inn for luncheon. Some of the girls (including Penelope) remain at Brooks Manor for Thanksgiving. Penelope suggests an adventure for Thanksgiving eve that four of them shall go to the village without lights. When they return they find the doors locked and are obliged to enter by the coal chute. Miss Andrews meets them on the way upstairs. Miss Harder, the Principal, decides to exclude them from the holiday games. She feels that before the day is over they will all four wish that they had not broken the rules.

CHAPTER XII  
The Day After

NO ONE awakened until late on Thanksgiving morning. When Penelope finally opened her eyes she found Cornelia ruefully examining her new coat.

"This coat certainly looks as if it had been playing football with a lump of coal."

"Perhaps it will console you when you see my sweater. You would not believe it was once a peach," Penelope held it up for Cornelia to see.

"I used to think it would be a great adventure to go down a coal mine," said Cornelia, "and I could always imagine myself exploring jolly black passages."

"Did you wear a miner's suit or a new coat?"

"Don't be silly, Penny. When you go down a coal mine you are dressed for it."

"Well, it seems to me that the next trip for your coat and my sweater will be to the cleaners," Penelope walked over to the window, and looking down on the wintry scene below added, "Instead of grieving over our clothes I suppose we ought to be thankful we found any window open, even if only the coal chute."

Cornelia joined her by the window.

"We might have had to stay in the garden all night."

"That's a cheerful picture to draw for Thanksgiving morning," Penelope laughed. "You forget that there are both knockers and bells on all the doors at Brooks Manor. There was nothing in the world to keep us from ringing the bell if we couldn't get in any other way."

"It seems to me that we caused enough commotion sliding down the chute stumbling around that dark cellar."

The Coal Chute Leaves Its Mark.

They were joined by Alicia and Annabel. "We have been trying to comfort each other. You ought to see my dress! I caught it on something and tore a big hole," Alicia's voice was full of regret.

"And mine is a sight, too," sighed Annabel. When Penelope and Cornelia both laughed, she added, "I fail to see the joke. It may seem funny to you, but just come over to our room and look at our clothes."

"We needn't leave our own room to see an equally doleful sight. Look at my one-time beautiful sweater, the pride of Brooks Manor. It's tragic!" Penelope held up her sweater for inspection.

"And my new coat—that has appeared but twice in public. Behold it, and rejoice that you have only

ruined dresses to remind you of our adventure!" Cornelia waved her coat before the sympathetic eyes of Alicia and Annabel.

The four girls preferred to stay in their room until dinner time. Each one secretly wished that Miss Andrews would come and talk with them and have it all over. Dinner was not served until half-past 2, when students, faculty and a few guests gathered at a long table.

"Now, girls, for a happy evening. We will play all the old-fashioned games possible," Miss Andrews laid a restraining hand on Penelope's arm when she started to follow the others. "We will excuse you four girls from the games."

This was the first even indirect reference that had been made to the evening before and Penelope's face flushed. "Do you mean we are to stay in our own rooms?"

"Oh, no, just find seats down here, where you can watch the fun," she turned away as if there were nothing more to be said.

Thanksgiving Evening

Faculty as well as guests romped with the girls. Miss Andrews watched the fun with smiling face. Everyone was happy save the four who sat close together in the window seat. It was not that anything was said to make them uncomfortable, but for the first time since their arrival at Brooks Manor they felt completely separated from everybody.

It was decided to close the evening with an obstacle race, three men being selected as most suitable to serve as captains. The contestants were required to walk backwards, pick up beans with knitting needles, crawl under a table, thread a needle, come back, repeat the performance, and touch their partners when they reached the opposite side.

"Did you ever see anything so amusing as that big Mr. Wallace when he crawled out from under the table?" laughed Penelope, between mouthfuls of cheese and crackers, when later the guests had departed.

## The Adventures of Waddles



## Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published March 18:

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Who was he? Ferdinand Magellan.

## Out of Doors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Come out and sit down with the sun, for houses are cold and bare; converse with the sea and the wind, since neighbors and friends are rare.

A shrill voice twitters and twirls; a green branch nods and aways; while silver and gold and turquoise smile on the sea in a thousand ways.

And now comes a sweep of wings, a blackbird seeking a crumb, or a hair from the Persian cat's tail, to help in building a home.

A ground squirrel scoots up the bank. He knows there is something for him.

He wins a banana peel prize and then scampers downward again.

There is plenty of company here, and no knowing how many may come.

So it pays to sit down for awhile with the wind and the sea and the sun.

Charlotte R. Hatton.

## Ask This One

Q. What is that which is lengthened by being cut at both ends?  
A. A ditch.

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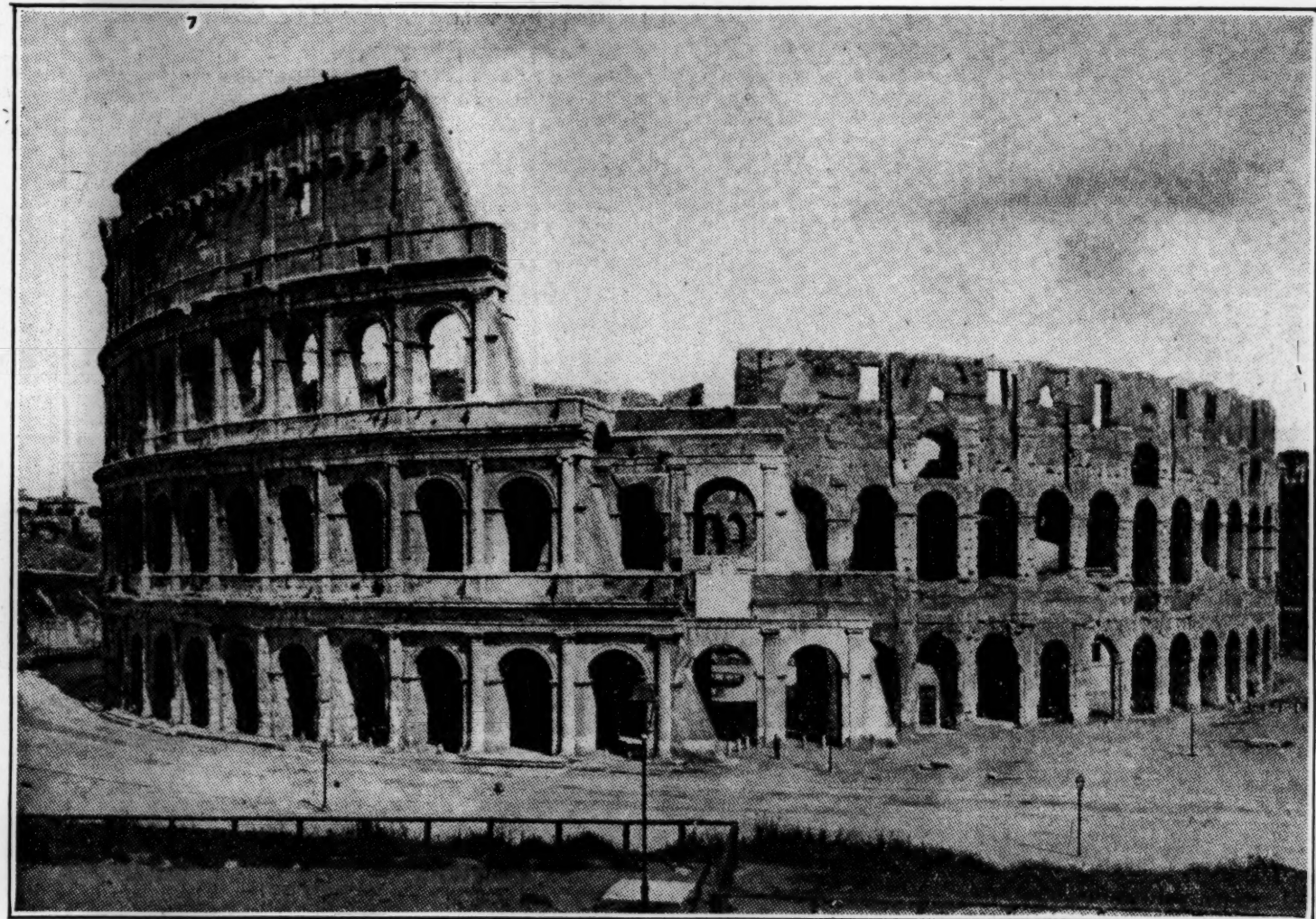
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THE COLOSSEUM, ROME.

## The Story of Architecture

## I—Roman

IN ARCHITECTURE everything must be built according to law and principle. There can be nothing "hit and miss." This is one of the most important things we can learn from its study. When an architect wishes to plan a building, he must first see it mentally—build it in his mind. Then he draws plans on paper, taking care that in every particular the structure conforms to the various laws and principles that would render it safe and strong. Finally he makes specifications of every article and material that the builder is to use and of their quality and quantity.

The Romans are said to have exceeded all their predecessors in the ability to plan their buildings, and so they are looked upon as pioneers in architectural art. They cared principally for what was powerful, imposing and gigantic, whereas the Greeks were chiefly interested in what was beautiful and refined and graceful. For nearly 1000 years the Romans were rulers of the whole civilized world and they built extensively. They built not only temples and palaces, but aqueducts, bridges, roads, walls, sewers, circuses, amphitheatres, triumphal arches and columns, and baths. The ruins of some of their early buildings are still to be seen in England and France, as well as in Italy.

The chief characteristic of the Roman style in the round arch—a semicircle set upon two pillars. The Greeks and the Egyptians, you remember, used only the lintel and pillar construction. That is, upright pillars with a lintel or beam laid across them—the sort of construction we used when we used to play with building blocks. The semicircular arch is made of wedge-shaped stones, which are held in position by compression. The greater the weight placed on such an arch, the more firmly are its parts held in place.

The dome is another important characteristic of Roman architecture. This construction enabled the Romans to build vast auditoriums free from supporting columns, such as the Colosseum. The vast domes were made of concrete and set on the top of the buildings like a lid. In

this way the pressure was downward. Had they been made of blocks of stone, the pressure or thrust would have been outward and the walls could not have borne the weight. In more recent times the problem of building domes of stone has been solved.

The greatest period of Roman building was during the reign of Augustus, 27 B. C.—18 A. D. He boasted that he found Rome a city of brick and made it a city of marble. It is said that their first city where Romulus lived as king, 753-717 B. C., was composed of huts and that the king's palace was made of rushes and had a roof of straw. What a contrast to Nero's splendid palace with its foolish extravagance! With Nero Roman architecture began to decline. It lost its vigor and majesty and became weak, and sometimes was covered with meaningless decorations. This was the result of luxury, extravagance and love of pleasure on the part of the Roman people.

Do you recall the three Greek orders or styles? Beginning with the simplest and going to the most ornate they were Doric, Ionic, Corinthian. D-I-C, dice, is an easy way to remember them. The Romans borrowed these three styles, somewhat altering them, and added two styles of their own, the Tuscan and the Composite. The Tuscan order was the simplest of all, having no ornament and its shaft not being fluted. The capital of the Composite order combined features of the three Greek styles. The Greeks always used columns to support something, but the Romans sometimes used them merely as ornament, supporting nothing. As a rule in architecture it is considered that only what is useful is beautiful. But sometimes ornament is needed to relieve the plainness or severity of a structure, and this makes the ornament useful and consequently beautiful.

Sometimes the Romans used several orders or styles in one building.

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## Current Events

## Explorers and Their Machines

HERE is one point about the polar expeditions of which you read last week that will particularly interest the boys. What types of aircraft are to be used by the different explorers?

In his attempted flight to the Pole last year, Captain Amundsen used two twin-engine seaplanes. These did not prove a success for the following reason: In both machines trouble was experienced in one of the engines, and since neither could keep going on one engine, both were forced to alight. Amundsen's experience shows that a forced landing is the one thing that must be avoided at all costs, for, having once landed, it was found practically impossible to take the air again, since the surface of the ice was so rough and great ice packs were continually moving in upon the airplanes.

This year Amundsen has decided to use a semirigid airship (i. e., a lighter-than-air craft). The airship can hover indefinitely, and even in the event of engine trouble, it is probable that a forced landing can be avoided, and the defect remedied in the air.

The three American expeditions are using airplanes (heavier-than-air craft) but although they are not all using the same type of plane, they are all agreed on a three-engine type, so that trouble in one engine shall not involve a forced landing.

## A Woman Mayor

A woman, Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, wife of a professor of the University of Washington, was last week elected Mayor of Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Landes had already made a name for herself in the city when she held the position of acting mayor in 1904

during the absence of Mayor Edwin Brown. She ordered the chief of police to "clean up" the city, i. e., to see that the law was enforced. When he refused she dismissed him. Mayor Brown returned in haste to restore his chief of police, but Mrs. Landes' action was not forgotten, and she is now in a position to enforce her policy. She has said: "If men will not show enough interest in their city government to get the right kind of candidates in the field, the women must." And again:

"I filed for Mayor because it seemed to me there was a clear-cut issue between law-enforcement and opposition to law, and I stood for law enforcement."

## A Problem for Great Britain

In the summer of 1925 the coal owners of Great Britain made a serious statement. They said that trade was so bad that they would either have to close down the mines or reduce the wages of the 1,000,000 men engaged in the industry. To this, the miners replied with the threat of a general strike, and they were supported by 800,000 railway and transport workers. Faced with a tie-up of the business and supplies of the whole Nation, the Government received the consent of Parliament to grant large sums of money to the industry in order to keep wages at their previous level. This was to continue until May 1, and by that date the British taxpayer will have paid over \$20,000,000. Meanwhile a commission was appointed to examine the general conditions of the industry and to seek a remedy for its troubles. That report has now been published, and here is a summary of its proposals:

It rejects the miners' demand that the state shall take over the mine and manage them, though it lays down the important proposition that undeveloped minerals do belong to the State. It would leave the seven-hundred-year-old, and the wages paid to the less skilled workers, but it advocates a scheme which would reduce the wages of the higher-paid workers.

On the other hand, it advises greatly improved conditions for the workers in other respects. It would give them a direct share in the profits as shareholders, better hours, and also family allowances to be paid from a common pool.

The commission also advocates state assistance in marketing the coal, in introducing new processes, and in making the pitheads the center of subsidiary industries, including production and power.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

It is necessary that the orderly and law-abiding people of the United States should have a clear comprehension of what is purposed by the clamorous wet minority in the United States Senate today. A committee has been ordered to hold public hearings on certain anti-prohibition bills now before the Senate. That there is any possibility of the passage of these bills is not claimed even by their proponents. That any one of them will ever emerge from committee is most improbable. The hearings are ordered simply that the friends of the liquor power may have an opportunity to marshal, under quasi-official authority, a great mass of manufactured "evidence" against the value and efficiency of prohibition.

The reports of the six days devoted to the attack upon prohibition will be spread broadcast over the country, in the columns of the wet press, and by aid of the funds of the organizations financed by liquor dealers, at home and abroad. The reports of the six days given over to the presentation of the case for prohibition will be suppressed and minimized as far as may be possible.

The purpose is not to advance the chance of passage of the bills, but to influence public sentiment prior to the congressional elections this fall. Something of the nature of the stuff which will find its way into the record is indicated by this extract from a speech by the noisiest agitator of them all, Senator Edwards, of New Jersey:

There has also been a large increase in the number of inmates in our federal penitentiaries; more than 450 in Leavenworth, more than 300 in Atlanta, and over fifty in the small prison on McNeill Island, Washington, all within the last year.

No longer are the federal prisons able to find space ample to accommodate the hapless victims of prohibition. We are almost led to believe that in a few years one-half of the people in this country will be in jail, the other half will be drunk, and there will be none left to look after the Commonwealth.

Federal penitentiaries are overcrowded simply because the effort to enforce the law is becoming more and more efficient. That is the real reason why the outcry of the liquor dealers, and their spokesmen in the Senate, has become so strident and vociferous of late. Men of the Edwards type insist that the law cannot be enforced, and then deplore that the increasing measure of its enforcement is shown by the increasing number of violators of the law locked up.

They insist that bootleggers thrive on prohibition and in the same breath ask us to view with alarm the numbers of these gentry who are sent to jail. With characteristic intemperance of language they ask us to believe that "one-half of the people will be in jail and the other half will be drunk"—a prophecy which we should hesitate to apply even to the very curious lot of voters in New Jersey, who send a person of the Edwards sort to the Senate.

If you will consider the form of attack upon the prohibition law now being pressed, you will be struck by the fact that no opponent, however bitter, ventures to gainsay the enormous economic and industrial advantages which the Nation and its people have reaped from it. They make no effort to answer the arguments of increased production, larger bank accounts, enlarged volume of life insurance, greater volume of retail trade in the necessities of life, the multiplication of automobiles in the ownership of the people, the activity of all sorts of trade and the national prosperity resultant therefrom. These things have so attracted the attention of the business communities beyond seas that there has been a steady procession of commissions sent to find out how the United States does it. The seekers for information in the Senate are indifferent to this situation. They give no heed to Lloyd George's declaration that a wet England cannot compete with a dry United States. They are indifferent to Secretary Hoover—the best-informed man in the world on business conditions—when he ranks prohibition among the prime causes of American prosperity.

To all this, the response of the antis is that bootleggers are crowding the jails, and boys and girls are drinking as never before.

Perhaps if the politicians will leave the bootleggers to the operation of the law, parents will be all the better able to cope with that much exaggerated "revolt of youth," which finds its manifestation in many ways other than violation of the liquor law.

The honesty of purpose of this Senate investigation is at least open to question. But being ordered, it must not be allowed to go by the board as have the newspaper polls on prohibition. The side of the law must be as strongly represented as that of the lawbreakers—for these are the contending powers. We should like to see the very foremost spokesmen of American industry, finance and commerce asked to report their observations as to the effects of the law. But we must confess to a certain feeling of despair when it comes to seeking testimony as to the measure of its violation.

So long as systematic violation is considered a conclusive reason for the repeal of a law, the people who would profit by its repeal will continue to violate it. If the fact that bootleggers are sent to jail is a clinching argument against prohibition, jailing firebugs should be looked upon as an encouragement to arson. Sometimes it seems as if liquor had gotten into the logic of the wets, with the usual results.

To the observing there is much to be observed in these times when there is a praiseworthy and insistent effort by the peoples of the whole world to adjust their thought, and hence themselves, to the more or less arbitrary conditions which are surrounding and shaping political and social affairs left hap-

hazard and at sixes and sevens following the war. It is observed, for instance, that although the conflict was waged, at least theoretically, to "make the world safe for democracy," there seems to have been engendered, perhaps be-

cause of the seeming need of defining in somewhat more specific terms just exactly what democracy itself means and what the term embraces, a growing class consciousness among widely separated peoples, as well as an increasing class consciousness among associated peoples of different races and dissimilar antecedents. Can it be that the pleasant-sounding doctrine of self-determination has been taken too literally by those to whom it was never intended that it should apply at all?

It would hardly be insisted, one might suspect, that this so-called right might be assumed by or in behalf of that large number of aliens, the subjects of some foreign sovereign or ruler, who have entered the United States in violation of existing laws and who decline to regard themselves as amenable to the police power of the Government or of the states. And yet it is conceivable that under any other theory than that of individual self-determination could their acts be either condoned or defended. And these freebooters who have defied one law in order to enter the country contrary to the regulations imposed and well understood, seem to remain confident in the assurance that their unworthy cause is espoused and their assumed rights protected in some measure, by unofficial juntas, which, in the foreign-language press or in the open forum, paint impassioned word pictures portraying what they declare to be the unhappy plight of the oppressed.

One fact has been established beyond the possibility of refutation by recent surveys made in an effort to discover the chief contributing causes to what is called the "crime waves" in the larger cities of the United States. This fact is that the chief offenders, the confirmed and persistent violators of the law in these cities, are, in the majority of cases, unnaturalized aliens, many of whom have entered the United States without color of right and who cannot now, and probably never will be able to claim legal citizenship. A statement similar to this was recently made in these columns. It has been questioned by one who, without apology, pleads the cause of these persons who have no standing whatever before the court of public opinion. It cannot be claimed for them, as it is sought to be claimed by the spokesman in their behalf, although they are citizens of foreign countries that, while "endeavoring to live up to the traditions of the countries of their birth," they are also living "in accord with the highest ideals of America."

Right here the inquisitive investigator and observer will be inclined to call for a bill of particulars. The unofficial champion of the assumed rights of the alien who seeks to continue a hyphenated allegiance to his own and his illegally adopted foster country, must be asked to show affirmatively that the traditions of the country of the aliens' birth actually conform, in all essential details, with the highest ideals of America. It has been observed that the uninstructed alien frequently gains a false concept of American ideals. He confuses political and individual liberty with unrestrained license, and carries self-determination to a dangerous and an illogical extreme.

In the summer of 1922 a correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor interviewed Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. Asked by the Monitor representative what he believed to be Europe's greatest need in the task of the post-war rebuilding of Europe, Dr. Benes declared:

Europe needs most of all a changed heart outlook. We can go on building international machinery and evolving economic panaceas until the end of time. They will never keep us at peace unless the spiritual atmosphere of Europe is transformed. In other words, the most fundamental job that needs doing is a job not of organization, but of the heart.

The last two weeks at Geneva have indicated the truth of Dr. Benes' statement. What failed at Geneva was not the organization set up to keep the world at peace, but the individuals who sought to use that organization for purposes that the war was fought to end. From the day of the publication of the Covenant of the League of Nations the great problem that has confronted its friends has been less the evolution of a perfect mechanism than the development of a public opinion that would oblige the representatives of various nations to use that mechanism in the interests of peace. However severe a blow recent developments have dealt to the machinery of the League, the structure of its organization, with little doubt, will remain intact until the "heart outlook" of nations and of statesmen has changed. The League through the future will run on, well-oiled, or rust in disuse, depending upon whether or not mankind is ready to go seriously about the enterprise of living co-operatively without war.

It has been true, in fact, since the beginning of time that the world's best ideals have gone unrealized not because of a lack of materials and equipment, but because of a shortage of right attitudes and unselfish wills. Sooner or later politicians and economists may realize that the great unfinished tasks before mankind are found in the realm of spiritual achievements. When that realization comes there may follow a definite effort to so alter the "heart outlook" that there will arise a determination to utilize every bit of available equipment in the interests of a better world.

There are many journalistic gloatings over what is termed the "Geneva débâcle." The source from which those gloatings come should furnish cheer for League proponents. There are few of the proved friends of world understanding who find joy in this halting of Europe's desperate efforts to lift itself out of the old morasses of international hate and rivalry. There are few of the jingoistic exponents of the old "balance of power" philosophy who are not pleased at the outcome.

For those who believe that the League has power for good to Europe, even if not for the United States, this experience should indicate something of the vast educational program which must be undertaken if the Geneva organization is to accomplish the end for which it was created. Not in Geneva, but among the people of the world's nations will be found the arena for the idea, if not the form, of the League henceforth. Gradually, by the slow process of education, mankind must be helped out of the old

outlook into a vision of what a world at peace may mean, and how some organization is essential to the realization of that ideal.

With that sort of a program as its basis the League of Nations may become, in very fact, a League of Peoples in whom has been born the will to utilize this machinery in the interests of international understanding. If it should be possible to mobilize convictions of mankind behind it, the machinery at Geneva will not rust in disuse, neither will it again be made the tool of the petty nationalisms that on this occasion have so signally retarded its work. Those who believe in the possibility of world peace will reject the counsels of discouragement and set about the job of preparing a spiritual foundation on which may be built, with permanence, some adequate international structure.

It is essential that a movement definitely committed to the attainment of nation-wide literacy be called a "national literacy crusade" and not a "national illiteracy crusade." It is essential that any enterprise whose whole purpose is positively constructive, as is that of making an entire citizenry literate, should be named in constructive terms. It is essential to insist upon the proper use of words, for at their best words can only suggest the thoughts for which they stand. A negative word or expression can only stress the negative or undesirable situation. It is fundamental that literacy will come all the sooner and all the more certainly if the thought is kept upon literacy rather than upon illiteracy.

One could easily conclude that thousands of intelligent, public-spirited men and women of the United States were spending millions of the people's money in an attempt to make everyone in the country illiterate, were one to believe the majority of newspaper headlines on the subject. For do not these heads continually read something like the following: Greatest Illiteracy Campaign in History Mapped Out by the State of —; Illiteracy Commission Foresees 100 per Cent Success; Largely Attended National Illiteracy Conference Urges United Action; and, World Illiteracy Commission Duly Organized?

That these are really worthy activities, the general newspaper reader is doubtless well aware. One simply has to be sensible enough to know that these things are just the opposite from what they say they are; that they mean "illiteracy" when they say "illiteracy." Any sane person would certainly assume that there could be no such thing as promotion of illiteracy by a civic organization. Hence this may seem a trivial discussion. But from the standpoint of using every possible means in the furtherance of a great cause, it at once becomes an important consideration. It would not help to establish a peace foundation to have a peace foundation called a "war foundation." Also, a story which tells of the progress away from alcoholism is a prohibition story, not a liquor story.

Substitution of good for evil is hastened by centering the thought upon the good that is being brought into its permanent position, not by thinking of the evil which is being wiped out of existence. This is becoming widely accepted as the right method. Regardless of one's knowledge of the facts, he cannot think "illiteracy" with fullest effectiveness while persistently saying "illiteracy." It is true that the purpose is to rid the country of illiteracy and that there is organized effort only because there is illiteracy. But there is only one way to have done with illiteracy, and that is to put literacy in its place. And it has to be done in thought before it can be done in practice.

All success to the movement, "The elimination of illiteracy from the United States before 1930," but even this slogan would be more inspiring if it read "Literacy for every man and woman in the United States before 1930." All the work along this line is for literacy. It would, therefore, be more consistent, as well as more effectual, for the various states to have "literacy" commissions, and for the many women's groups, the American Legion, educational associations, and voluntary civic organizations to have "literacy" committees. It would seem more to the point if they united in "literacy" conferences. Otherwise it would appear that they had taken a needless handicap.

One sympathizes with the writer of the letter to The Times, of London, who protests against the plea of the Home Secretary for small pieces of the parks in order to meet the needs of the motor traffic as part of the rubber industry. He referred to the incident when King George II, having asked Sir Robert Walpole what it would cost to turn St. James's Park into a private garden for the royal family, received the reply: "May it please Your Majesty, only three Crowns." And he drew the conclusion that, should any government, of whatever political color, propose to sell the public's birthright for a mess of motor traffic, it was to be hoped that the public would see to it that the cost to that party was the loss of office and the sweets thereof. Certain it is that, though the rubber industry is no doubt of importance, the rights of the people in the parks are still more important, for the "industry" of normal recreation, etc., is one in which thousands who know nothing of rubber stocks have a very real interest. As the correspondent put it, "The 'old women' of both sexes, the children, and the birds are entitled to 'sanctuaries' from the juggernaut of motor traffic."

## Editorial Notes

About as conclusive evidence as could be desired that drinking among college students in the United States is on the decrease was furnished the other day by the action of the twenty-one members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority of Adrian (Mich.) College, in reporting the use of liquor by ten men students who were guests at one of their dances. Following the party, the sorority passed this resolution: We, the members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, hereby go on record as being opposed to the use of liquor in any form, and we furthermore state that we believe the ten boys who attended our dancing party were guilty of gigantic disrespect, both to ourselves and to our chaperon.

## My Neighbor Finds Himself

My neighbor, O'Brien, is enjoying the rewards of paternal sacrifice. He has even become a kind of genius—and all because a recent week-end was benevolently spent in gratifying the whim of his little girl, Mary.

O'Brien has built a theater—a model theater, in one specific sense of the word, for the stage measures about fifteen inches high, from floor to roof, and was, as a matter of fact, evolved from an empty grocery box, providentially found in the cellar. According to the label, this box once held a dozen small tins of a popular brand of corn.

It is a true "little theater." Mary had recently been taken to a matinee in the city, and returned to her pleasant suburban home with a new slant on life. Everything now expressed itself in terms of the theater. She wrote a play—not a very long play, to be sure, but with an excellent moral tone and some odd flashes of sound philosophy (these last were accidents such as enter the creation of all great masterpieces). But let us not stray too far from the theme.

It was a rainy Saturday afternoon, and Mary said she wanted a theater. The O'Brien living room, while adequate for its normal purposes, did not at all realistically lend itself to the little girl's ambitions. It is a rather crowded, cut-up room; besides, Mary refused to have anything to do with a stage that wasn't raised. It was in the midst of this perplexity that my friend O'Brien received his momentous idea.

As a boy, he now remembered, he had constructed a theater with the aid of a soap box. How clearly, how even brilliantly, it lifted and displayed itself in his mind's eye; and how far the glamorous recollection carried him back. He had half planned to look over his fishing tackle this afternoon, and, if time permitted, to go through the new seed catalogue preparatory to laying out next summer's backyard garden. But Mary pleaded so prettily (not to say insistently) that at last he gave in and said he would "see what he could do."

An hour later O'Brien was an utterly changed man. During the business days of the week now closing he had been a very humdrum clerk in one of the city's most unimaginative wholesale houses. But now he was a builder, an architect, an artist. He was creating a splendid world of illusion.

The proportions of the empty grocery box were quite good. He studied the box carefully, critically—by degrees lovingly; saw just where the tiny proscenium should be; estimated the desired capacity of the scene loft (the front curtain must ascend high enough to be entirely out of sight). Finally he set to work.

The family tool chest was not very rich in implements. The task, fortunately, would not call for an entire carpenter's kit—just a hammer and saw, and some not too heavy nails. But while the hammer was an excellent one, the saw was doubtful in the extreme. Its teeth were big and dull. Still, of course, it was considerably better than no saw at all. There seemed to be some nails of about the right size, mixed with picture wire, and staples, and tacks, and part of a corkscrew, in a discarded cocoa can. He poured out the assortment and poked about with a hopeful, inexperienced finger.

First O'Brien knocked out the bottom of the box—daintily, the strokes light and sparing, since these boards would have to be used again. If he had had one of those nice jigsaws, he could have cut the proscenium right through. As it was, he must fashion the whole face of the stage, depending upon cardboard for the arch.

His patience was something wonderful. It took a couple of hours to do this first roughing work—including a bit of really very delicate carving when it came to adding an apron for the front of the stage. This had to be carved with a pocket knife but of two thin boards tacked together to match the thickness of the stage floor, and the task was rendered doubly difficult by the grain in the wood: one must whittle, experience taught him, against the grain, for

otherwise the wood tended to shave off in alarmingly generous slices; and the grain in the two pieces he had tacked together happened to run in opposite directions. However, this was managed in time. The apron was beautifully rounded, and, with some additional trimming at the ends, was made to fit snugly against the base of the proscenium. The theater was now ready to enter its stage-carpenter and scene-painter period. O'Brien, still dreaming of the past, visioned a front curtain with an appropriate picture, set in a frame of scrolled gilt. Perhaps they could cut a picture from some magazine cover—or how about last year's calendar issued by his wholesale house in the city? It was a pastoral scene, with some sheep (symbols of the woolen goods in which his firm dealt). But here Mary brought a very decided stipulation to bear.

The theater whose matinee she had attended was equipped with a silk curtain. Mary had heard that all theaters nowadays have silk curtains, and she couldn't be satisfied with any old-fashioned ideas. The curtain must be of silk. Mrs. O'Brien permitted her daughter to run-sack a bureau drawer where the odds and ends of years reposed. With such wealth from which to choose, selection was not easy; but ultimately it was decided that a certain piece of sumptuous yellow brocade was the thing. Mrs. O'Brien said perhaps she had better cut it out, because her husband had once tried to cut a piece of cloth, with disastrous results.

They fastened strips of stiff cardboard at top and bottom, to keep the curtain taut; then O'Brien sat again for a considerable time "figuring in his head," as he put it, "how to make the curtain go up and down." He couldn't, for quite a while, remember how he had controlled such mechanism in the theater of his boyhood. But suddenly he brightened, and ran down cellar again, two steps at a time, for the staples in the cocoa can.

It was rather awkward, driving staples up in one corner of the stage. The corners were so diminutive, and, as has been hinted, O'Brien's fingers are a trifle inept. He pounded his thumb mercilessly, but at last the process was carried through. Some lengths of string completed the requirements—and two weights, to hang outside: one of these was a wheel-like piece of metal, formerly belonging to an ice cream freezer; the other was a broken base-socket plug. As soon as these were in place they tied the curtain. It rose majestically, without a hitch. For quite this perfection O'Brien had not dared hope. He had feared that the walls of the stage might interfere.

Mary was very enthusiastic, but stipulated that "of course, there must be an asbestos curtain, too, Daddy." It was against the fire laws not to have one. Oh, to be sure! That item had been overlooked. So O'Brien drove in two more of the little staples, and cut a square of cardboard. "We'll paint 'Asbestos' on it later," he said. It was thrilling to see the first curtain go up, disclosing the yellow brocade.

Scenery was next in order. Mary got out her water colors, and O'Brien remembered his boyhood so vividly that there was a dreamy, far-away look in his eyes. Together they made as much scenery as there was time for; and after Mrs. O'Brien said that Mary positively could not stay up another minute, even if it was Saturday night, my neighbor (the somewhat sheepishly tells me) went right on making scenery. It was the most memorable week-end since that distant week-end when he and Mrs. O'Brien were first engaged.

More sheepish still (yet with a kind of romantic bravado underlying) was the confession that he hadn't stopped "puttering around with Mary's theater even yet." O'Brien frequently spends a noon hour slipping into a toy department in quest of very short lead soldiers (or if possible civilians) that will serve as actors.

He has devised a scheme of drawing them back and forth by means of threads. E. A. J.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME The bill enabling the Government to deprive those citizens of citizenship who commit or abet, in foreign countries, any act which is calculated to disturb public order in Italy, or from which harm to Italian interests and the good name and prestige of Italy may accrue, even if such act does not constitute a penal offense, does not seem to have satisfied entirely the more intransigent Fascists. Extremely vehement attacks against prominent anti-Fascist abroad continue to appear daily in the Fascist press, and hardly any act or word of the political refugees is allowed to pass unnoticed.

The commission which is to advise the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the application of this punitive law has been constituted and has started the inquiries which may thus lead to the loss of citizenship for many distinguished Italian citizens. Together with the loss of citizenship, sequestration of property may also be ordered, and in more grave cases even its confiscation.

In the event of the owner of such property becoming a citizen of a foreign country at a later date, he loses his right to such property, whether it be confiscated or sequestered. The loss of citizenship also implies the loss of titles, salaries or other dignities formerly due to the former citizen, but in no way does it prejudice the status of the husband, or wife, or son of the person deprived of Italian citizenship.

The names of those who will be the first to suffer under the new bill have already appeared in the Fascist press, and although the list is not official, there can be little doubt that it is substantially accurate. Among the Italian exiles, established in England, France, the United States and Switzerland, and engaged in influencing public opinion there against the existing Italian Government, Signor Nitti, Professor Salvemini of the Florence University and Don Sturzo are regarded as the most dangerous. Signor Nitti was Premier of Italy for nearly a year in the most difficult period through which this country has passed since the war. Professor Salvemini is an eminent historian who has always opposed Fascist doctrines and methods. Don Sturzo is the founder of the Popular (Roman Catholic) Party, which for the last three years has been at the opposition.

The poet-soldier Gabriele d'Annunzio, Prince of Monte Nevoso, has assumed the title of "the silent guardian of the Lake Garda," which he overlooks from his villa at Gargnano. The title does not seem to be very appropriate, since d'Annunzio is anything but silent. It is the poet's habit to order a salvo of salutes to be fired from the terrace of his villa on occasions of anniversaries of the feat of arms with which he was connected during and after the war, or on the arrival of some illustrious guest, or in other public rejoicings. These occasions occur so frequently that d'Annunzio's retainers are constantly occupied in firing salutes by day and night. When Premier Mussolini made his speech in defense of the Fascist policy in the Upper Adige, d'Annunzio showed his approval of it by firing a special salute of twenty-seven guns. On the terrace of his villa d'Annunzio has reconstructed the prow of the armored cruiser Puglia, scrapped by the Italian Navy, and on the deck of this vessel he has placed several guns. This deck is one of the poet's favorite spots and he spends many hours of the day there.

The century of the rediscovery of the famous Grotta Azzurra, or Blue Grotto of Capri, falls this year, and the event is attracting a greater number of visitors to this remarkably beautiful island. The Blue Grotto is a cavern which was hollowed out by the waves in prehistoric times, and which now, owing to the sinking of the coast, is half filled by the sea. The interior of the grotto measures 175 feet in length, 98 feet in width and 50 feet in height. The entrance is scarcely three feet high and can be entered

only by small boats, the passengers being obliged to duck their heads. On cloudless days the grotto is filled with an extraordinary blue light, and objects in the water assume a most beautiful silvery appearance. The grotto fell into abandonment during the Middle Ages on account of the many legends and superstitions which clung to it. It remained for two Austrian painters, Kopisch and Fries, to venture again and explore the interior of the cave. No one dared to accompany them until two fishermen finally consented to make up the party.

An enterprising Italian engineer, who is also a noted sportsman, Antonio Daini, has invented an apparatus which when applied to an ordinary motorcar is said to enable it to traverse both land and water. The engineer intends, so it is stated, to utilize his invention in an automobile journey from Rome to Washington, by way of Asia.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Another Student on Military Training

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Referring to a recent letter published in the MONITOR on military training in schools, I have, as a member of a school military unit here, reason to question the real worth of its writer's statements. While they may very well be true to his position as he found it, they in no way apply to all situations. As an illustration, I should like to give some of the worthy points of the military training as I find it in the Junior College here.

First of all, the aims here are to gain through training complete mastery of self, to induce self-will and self-justification, and, most of all, to learn what the true meaning of service is. In this work we learn all the rudiments of ordinary infantry work, with the greatest attention paid to promptness, neatness, and good work.

The training teaches courtesy, obedience, accuracy and thoroughness. The cadets are taught how to give orders as well as how to receive them, which has made them learn how to command respect as well as how to respect others. Discipline here does not mean a harsh, arbitrary thing, because the cadets have a system whereby they are to create their own disciplinary work, turning in their own reports of delinquencies.

One of the most notable effects of the military work here as I find it is its training in precision, both in thinking and acting. Along with this go cleanliness, care in dress, courtesy and respect, the final result being the development of an initiative that puts the cadet into a position to do things for himself. The cadets are responsible and responsive, and learn to act in an emergency—to think quickly and to act fast.

The system that accomplishes its aims is good. Its proponents will encounter success if they handle it in a feasible and presentable manner. A good system, handled well, commands respect as well as obedience. The situation as I found it in the public schools was presented in such a way that no one could help but disregard it. It seems that, as a result of the comparison, management is the whole thing.

Military training, I consider, has its merits, and just because it has done little or no good is no reason why it should be disregarded. It is all the more reason why the situation should be revised to give it a real try. If it has succeeded in some places, why shouldn't it succeed in all?

A student is rarely ever interested in a thing that does not arouse his thought favorably, and he abhors things that seem to him to be useless. The value of military training to the student will therefore depend upon the intrinsic interest created in it by the instructor. E. H. W. St. Louis, Mo.

Is There an Alien Class Consciousness?